The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SENATOR SUMNER persists in his civil rights measure, and we hope it will pass. It will do no harm, and provides against possible attempts to abridge the rights of the colored people.

THE WARDEN of Blackwell's Island Penitentiary expressed the opinion, a day or two since, that Tweed would not live long after he had fairly made up his mind that he must stay in the penitentiary.

THE lawyers of New York are somewhat exorcised over Judge Davis, because he presumed to fine three of their number for submitting to the Court an outrageous and impudent paper. The Judge did right, and honest men are gratified that he had back bone enough to do his duty.

THERE is a curious story current relative to the influence that governs in Cuba. It is that a planter, who originally began in the island poor, but who is now immensely wealthy, is the real ruling spirit of the island. His name is Don Julian de Zulueta. It is affirmed that he even controls the Captain General, and that a force of 60,000 armed men obey him, and are ready to precipitate war as he may direct.

THE Republican caucus, unlike that of the Democrats, adopted a resolution favoring a repeal of the back-pay swindle. This is well. Yet, while it may be said that having the power, the Republicans are responsible for what is or is not done, it may also be said that the refusal of the Democratic caucus to take this course, all the more indicates the determination of its members to adhere to the back-pay bill. A minority can afford to *resolve* to do right, at all events.

A CURIOUS report comes from London, that in accordance with the privately expressed wish of Pope Pius IX., the cardinals have selected Cardinal Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, to be the next Pope. If true, this will be an invasion of custom, if not of law, in the Catholic Church, unless this selection is informal, and must be ratified at the death of the present Pope. The custom has been, at the death of a Pope, for the College of Cardinals to proceed, after a specific form, to elect a Pope. Of the gentleman whose name is thus announced, it may be said that he is said to be highly respected, although an Ultramontane.

THE Bradford *Reporter* while favoring the new Constitution, takes issue with a remark of ours, that it is not best for the Republican party that it should have too large a majority in the Legislature. It says, "it is a libel upon the party to assume that its members are dishonest and need watching by the opposition," and yet the *Reporter* answers itself farther on, "let us cherish that party then and guard it with jealous care, that it fall not into the hands of *the unworthy members of our own fold*, nor our enemies." We believe that one of the most practical methods of keeping unworthy fellows right is for interested parties to watch them. The *best* time only to elect right men to office. Can the *Reporter* show how this can be done."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of President Grant was read in Congress yesterday, and appears in full in our columns this morning. It discusses the various questions of the hour clearly and vigorously, and is rather more lengthy than his messages have usually been. This is accounted for by the fact that in many particulars the country is in a transition state, as regards a number of issues, of public importance. The President is evidently alive to these, and realizes the importance of Congress dealing with them in a bold and practical manner. His views are distinguished by the breadth and clearness which are now understood to distinguish him, and are expressed in language that is terse and plain. It is probable that Congress will this year give more heed to his recommendations than is usual, owing to the general accuracy of the views he has heretofore expressed.

The message opens with a reference to the financial disasters of the past few months, to the quieting of political partisanship, and the Spanish trouble. Our relations with all powers except Spain have been friendly. The Vienna Exposition is spoken of as being attended with favorable results to American exhibitors. A representative from the Patent Office attended the Conference at Vienna on Patents. The reception by the Emperor of China of foreign representatives, on attaining his majority, is briefly mentioned. The payment of the amount of the Geneva award by England, is made the occasion for a recommendation that a Commission be created to ascertain who are entitled to compensation for losses suffered by the rebel vessels. The Mixed Commission, organized under the Treaty of Washington, allowed England the sum of $1,929,819 gold. All the American claims were disallowed. The settlement of boundaries between this country and the British Possessions it announced.

Mr. Thornton's consent to act as umpire for the Mexican Claims Commission is mentioned. The long continued difficulty with Venezuela is adverted to, but the President thinks that Power is unable to complete its obligations, and forbearance is recommended toward her. Turkey and Egypt desire to assume the judicial functions hitherto allowed to Consuls in Egypt, but the President has declined to accede to the proposed arrangement, and submits the subject to Congress. San Domingo applies, through the President, to our Government to exercise protectional power over her. This will be apt to bring up the question of our relations with that island in a new shape. We have never yet assumed a protectorate relation in Europe, such a relation has generally been followed by acquisition. It is probable that such a possibility will be considered by Congress in determining whether to establish a protectorate.

The first general recommendation to Congress is, that it define certain questions of citizenship. It seems that persons who have gained citizenship here have gone back to their own countries, and have claimed for their children who were born and reared in those countries, exemption from military duties because of an assumed foreign citizenship. There are other complicated phases of the question concerning it all, the President says: "I have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, may voluntarily render allegiance to other Powers. We have agreed that a residence in a foreign land, without the intention to return, shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed in some instances, upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished, to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners; to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents, residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred matters as may seem best to Congress.

Considerable space is devoted to the Spanish question. In the view of the President the aristocratic slaveholders in Cuba are the cause of the entire difficulty with Spain. He joins Congress in the hope that slavery in Cuba may be speedily abrogated. The correspondence on the "Virginius" capture will not be sent to Congress till the cypher telegrams are verified.

The President assumes that a Constitutional amendment will be submitted to the Legislatures, relative to the election of President and Vice-President. To this, he proposes to add two others—one to enable the President to veto portions of a bill, without vetoing the whole bill; and that Congress be not permitted to legislate during the last twenty-four hours of a session, except upon vetoed bills. The other to limit Congress during an extra session, convened by Executive proclamation, to such legislation as the President may suggest in writing. The first of these is an exceedingly important suggestion, and the second is valuable.

The revenues of the Government, during the past fiscal year, were $43,392,959 in excess of expenditures, but the President thinks that the most rigid economy will be necessary to bring the expenditures of the current year down to the receipts. He proposes that appropriations be withheld from public buildings not actually commenced, and from rivers and harbors where general commerce will not be benefited and for fortifications.

The President states the monetary issue clearly and strongly. He predicates his remarks on the theory that we must seek specie payments; to do this, we must export as much, or more, than we import. This will enable us to accumulate the product of our gold and silver mines, and thus maintain specie payments. But we need more currency now to meet the current demands of business; our chief need, however, is elasticity,—a currency that will meet the heavy Fall drain, and shrink in volume during the Summer. Specie, when we reach it, will meet this idea; the present need, however, is a currency system that will do it for the time between this and the resumption of specie payments. These views are identical with those we have advocated, and we hope Congress will embody them in laws.

The other financial recommendations deserve more notice than we can give in this rapid review. The opening of the water way from the East to the West and South still occupies the President's mind. He suggests that an offer be made to New York and Illinois, that if they will open their canals to large vessels, the Government will keep up connecting water ways.

The reviews of the departmental reports, which occupy much of the message, we need not notice in detail. The improved condition and appearance of the city of Washington is dwelt upon, and the propriety of the General Government assuming its just share of the expenses is urged. Congress is urged to consolidate and make permanent civil service reform. The admission of Colorado into the Union as a State is recommended. General amnesty is asked for, and finally the passage of a bill to secure the civil rights of the colored people is asked. Mr. Sumner should appreciate this. The Cuban protocol is forwarded to Congress along with the message.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JUDGMENTS amounting to $3,700 have been rendred against a Mattoon (Ill.) saloon keeper and in favor of the wives of three drunken husbands to whom the saloon keeper had been in the habit of selling liquor, and who neglected to ascertain whether the said wives had granted to the husbands the usual "permit" in such cases made and provided.

THE Charleston *Courier* bemoans the fate that now "the vote of the rudest field-hand, of the worshipper of Big Snake and Mumbo Jumbo, weighs as heavily at the polls as the vote of the proudest descendant of Huguenot or Cavalier. In States where the negroes have the majority, as in South Carolina, intelligence is controlled by ignorance. Changing the old saw, it is:

"Negro spoon in white man's dish,
And Southalanded as negroes wish."

THERE is only one species of strike exactly in place in a panicky time. That is to strike off every useless and idle expense, whatever it may be. Strike for less equipage, parade, vain show, and silly ostentation whether in person, dwelling or business place. Strike boldly for greater economy and reduced expenses, both public and personal. Strike for substantial comforts, and let imaginary wants stand aside. This is the safest kind of striking any class can embark in.

PERSONS about to travel over great deserts or along a sandy seashore might take a lesson from the native African as to the best method of obtaining a drink in such places. The operation is described by Livingstone as follows: "The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, it which the water collects and in a short time it rises to the mouth."

THE United States is doing quite well in its export of manufactures of iron and steel, having sent abroad, during the last fiscal year goods of this character valued at more than ten millions of dollars. A large portion of this is hard ware, and for it Canada is a profitable market. Thus Canada took $1,619,378 of American hardware, while her imports of hardware from all other countries combined during the year amounted to but $2,200,000. The Montreal papers say that the American manufacturers are gradually cutting off the English ones from the Canadian market for these goods.

THE great mass of the tobacco crop of the United States is raised chiefly in Virginia and Kentucky, although large quantities are grow in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other States. The crop this year in Virginia, it is said, will be an average one, with much fine tobacco. In Kentucky, with the exception of the Green River district, the crop will be very good, and it some places larger and better than last year. In Indiana the yield falls off about one-fourth, and is not so good as last season's. A similar report of a short crop and poor quality comes from Illinois. Tennessee will give a full average yield of fair quality. Missouri will have an average yield, but the crop will be materially damaged in some localities. In North Carolina the crop is large, but damaged, though the yield will be an average one.

An instance of very ingenious engineering is reported in a foreign paper. During the construction of the bridge at Kniesborg, Holland, one of the principal travserses, some four hundred and sixty-five feet in length, was placed about one inch too far on the piles. This error was rectified in a very ingenious manner. The expansion of the mass of metal was exactly .1294 Fahrenheit degree. At the locality of the work the difference between the temperature of atmosphere by day and night was twenty-five degees Fahrenheit. In the morning the too far advanced end of the traverse was securely bolted down, when during the day the heat of the sun expanded the metal so that the free extremity advanced .985 of an inch. Then at night the latter end was fastened, and the contraction caused a like movement of the opposite free extremity. This operation, twice repeated, brought the traverse into its proper position.

THE following is from the Cincinnat *Commercial*: "Our impression of the influence of Bible reading is strengthened by the report submitted to the last meeting of the Principals of our Public Schools. To be 'honestly plain,' says the report, it must be admitted that 'it is a allure.' But the Bible has been ruled out, at least for the present, and the principals of the schools are seeking to substitute for it some system of moral instruction. The teaching of morality incidentally, says the report, is not sufficient. We must have the morals alphabetically arranged, beginning with Amiability and ending with Virtue. The grouping must be after the manner of Roget's Thesaurus of the English Language. There must be maxims appropriately selected for recitation by the scholars, and conversations and illustrations of the maxims and the morals to which they apply. Once a week the Golden Rule of Pythagoras must be read. Then the Board of Education is to be requested to place in each school available to moral instruction' Addison's Essays, Franklin's Autobiography, the works of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, Sir Thomas Browne, Jonathan Dymond, Puffendorf's Duty According to the Light of Nature, Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments, Taylor's and Gow's Social Law and Manners, Biographical Dictionaries of Eminent Men, and Mrs. Hale's Distinguished Women. It is difficult to keep a grave face as one contemplates this scheme for adding a public library to each of the public schools, and all in the name of morality.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE FINANCES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Review of the Financial Crisis.

Receipts and Expenditures During the Past Year.

Receipts for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1873.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were from

Customs	$ 188,089,522
Internal revenue	113,727,314
Sales of public lands	2,882,312
Tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	6,838,037
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railroad companies	514,206
Customs, fines, penalties, &c., labor, drayage, storage, &c	1,966,469
Sales of Indian trust lands	818,246
Fees, consular, letters patent, homestead, &c	1,877,221
Proceeds from sales of Government property	1,637,283
Marine hospital tax	333,003
Steamboat fees	259,092
Direct tax	315,254
Profits on coinage	489,134
Tax on sealskins	252,181
Miscellaneous sources	2,184,394
Total ordinary receipts	$ 322,177,673
Premium on sales of coin	11,560,530
Total net receipts	$ 333,738,204
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1872, including $304,780 received from unavailable	106,567,404
Total available cash	44,030,569

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were for

Civil expenses	$ 19,348,521
Foreign intercourse	1,571,362
Indians	7,951,704
Pensions	29,359,426
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	46,323,138
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvement at navy yards	23,526,256
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting revenue	52,408,226
Interest on the public debt	104,750,688
Premium on bonds purchased	5,105,919
Total, exclusive of public debt	$290,345,245
Redemption of the principal of the debt, exclusive of certificates of deposit issued under the act of June 8, 1872, for the redemption of which a like amount of United States notes was set apart and held as special deposit	50,498,335
Outstanding certificates of deposit mentioned above, added to the principal of the debt and the cash balance in the Treasury	31,730,000
Leaving net disbursements on account of loans	18,768,335
	$309,113,580
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1873	99,462,028
To which add special deposit of legal tender notes for the redemption of the certificates of deposit added above	31,730,000
Total cash balance, July 1, 1873	31,192,028
Total	$440,305,609

By the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net revenues for the fiscal year were $333,738,204, and ordinary expenses $290,345,245 leaving a surplus revenue of $43,392,959, which has been applied to the reduction of the debt, as follows:

Reduction of the principal account, exclusive of certificates of deposit	50,498,335
Increase of cash in Treasury, exclusive of special deposit of United States notes for the redemption of certificates of deposit as compared with June 30, 1872	7,105,376
Reduction on debt	43,392,959

This statement treats solely of the principal of the debt by the monthly debt statement of the public debt, into which enter the accrued interest due and unpaid and the cash in Treasury, ascertained on the day of publication, as well as the principal of the debt. The reduction of the debt during the past year amounted to $43 667,630, and the total reduction from March 1, 1869, to November 1, 1873, has been $383,629,783, the annual saving of interest resulting therefrom being $27,432,932 04.

RECEIPTS, &C., FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1874.

The receipts during the first quarter of the current fiscal year were from

Customs	$ 40,185 403
Sales of public lands	573,768
Internal revenue	25,640,454
Tax on circulation, &c., of national banks	3,490,847
Re payment of interest by Pacific Railroads	198,970
Customs, fines, &c	438,574
Consular, patent and other fees	503,941
Proceeds of Government property	203,766
Miscellaneous sources	1,597,931
Net ordinary receipts	$ 81,853,492
From premiums on sales of coin	$ 2,350,818
From the Government of Great Britain, payment of the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva	15,500,000
Total receipts	$ 9,970,431
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1873	$131,192,028
Total available	230,896,339

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light houses and collecting revenues	$17,372,293
Indians	2,008,715
Pensions	8,698,156
Military establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards	9,792,451
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific railroad bonds	37,051,907
Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on the public debt	$88,718,578
Premium on purchased bonds	$ 1,301,916
Award by the Geneva tribunal, investment account	15,500,000
Net redemption on public debt	32,986,828
Total net expenditures	$ 49,788,775
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1873	36,567,353
	93,688,985
Total	$ 220,896,339

Owing to a large proportion of the interest on the public debt maturing on July 1st, the amount paid out on that account during the first quarter of the year was more than half as much as will be required for the next nine months, and although that enters into the expenses of this quarter, it is properly chargeable to a longer period of time. Many other expenditures are greater also during the first than any subsequent quarter, by reason of the necessity of supplying disbursing officers with money under new appropriations, which become available on the 1st of July, for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year. It is estimated that the receipts will be

From customs	$ 111,000,000
Sales of public lands	1,500,000
Internal revenue	66,000,000
Tax on national banks	3,200,000
Pacific railroads	500,000
Customs, fines, &c	800,000
Consular, patent and other fees	1,500,000
Sales of public property	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	2,000,000
Total	$ 187,100,000

For the same periods it is estimated the expenditures will be:

For civil expenses	$ 15,250,000
Foreign intercourse	1,100,000
Indians	6,500,000
Pensions	21,750,000
Military establishments	3,400,000
Naval establishment	18,900,000
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings	3,400,000
Interest on the public debt	70,000,000
Total	$ 200,630,000

This will leave a deficiency in the revenue of $8,530,000.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1875.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be:

From customs	$ 180,000,000
Sales of public lands	2,500,000
Internal revenue	108,000,000
Tax on national banks	6,200,000
Pacific railways	500,000
Customs, fines, &c	1,500,000
Consular, patent and other fees	1,500,000
Sales of public property	1,500,000
Miscellaneous sources	4,000,000
Total	$ 305,700,000

It is estimated that the expenditures for the same period will be

For civil expenses	$ 19,500,000
Foreign intercourse	3,350,000
Indians	7,000,000
Pensions	30,480,000
Military establishment, including fortification, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	50,000,000
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at Navy Yards	25,000,000
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenues	54,067,144
Interest on the public debt	9,800,000
Interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,375,000
Sinking Fund	29,918,856
Total	$ 319,191,000

The estimates received from the several executive departments are as follows:

Legislative	$ 3,961,405
Executive	17,895,674
Judicial	3,469,750
Foreign intercourse	3,347,304
Military	34,881,618
Naval	19,251,935
Indians	6,765,779
Pensions	30,480,000
Public works	33,168,287
Postal Service	6,811,863
Miscellaneous	10,704,281
Permanent	16,926,890
Interest on the public debt	97,798,080
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds	3,877,410
Sinking Fund	29,918,856
Total	$ 319,198,736

The coinage during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, was as follows:

Gold coinage	$35,249,337
Silver coinage	2,945,795
Minor coinage	494,050
Total	$38,689,183

During the same perior the value of bars manufactured was as follows:

Fine gold	$ 7,439,843
Unparted gold	8,485,602
Total gold	$15,925,446
Fine silver	$ 3,149,372
Unparted silver	8,442,711
Total silver	$11,592.084
Total gold and silver bars	$27,517,530

Refunding of the Public Debt Under the Arrangement Made by My Immediate Predecessor in Janthry Last.

The refunding of the public debt has been successfully continued, and is still progressing in precisely the same manner as the previous negotiations were conducted. Subscriptions have been made to the new 5 per cent. funded loan to the extent of $84,560,000, and the proceeds are applied as fast as the subscriptions mature to the redemption of an equal amount of five-twenty's, being 6 per cent. interest. In addition to that, the amount of $15,500,000 received from Great Britain in payment of the Geneva award under the first article of the Treaty of Washington, have been used to redeem so far the outstanding public debt bearing six per cent. interest, and an equal amount of the debt redeemed has been invested in five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, and a registered bond therefor has been issued to the Secretary of State on trust, to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress according to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873. When the subscription above mentioned shall have matured, there have been thus effected since January last a conversion of the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest into a 5 per cent. loan of $100,000,000, making an annual interest to the amount of $1,000,000, and the whole amount converted in this loan since the passage of the refunding act will be $300,000,000, reducing the annual interest charge $33,000,000. The credit of the United States has not stood higher since the close of the rebellion than it does at the present time, and it is believed that the refunding of the 6 par cent. debt at a lower rate of interest can be still further continued.

Revenues and Estimates.

On account of alterations in the tariff laws effected by the acts of May 1st and June 6, 1872, adding tea and coffee and other articles to the free list, and a reduction of duties on other merchandize, as well as by the removal of a considerable amount of internal revenue taxation, the receipts have fallen off for the year ending June 30, 1873, much below those of previous years, as was anticipated since the close of that year. The recent severe financial and commercial crisis has caused an additional and unexpected diminution in the revenue during part of September and the whole of October, and now it is gratifying to find that in this period of the greatest commercial embarrassment the receipts from customs have been greater than the proportionate amount required for the same period to meet the interest on the public debt and all other requirements which are payable in coin for the remainder of the year. The currency payments will be much larger than the ordinary currency receipts without the sale of gold. The revenues have already fallen off sufficiently to make it important and necessary to exercise the greatest economy in appropriations and expenditures for the future, and should there not be a revival of business at an early day and an increase in the receipts over those of the past two and a half months, additional means will be required to meet the expenses. Should such be the case, I recommend additional taxation, judiciously laid, so as to be the least burdensome upon the people and business of the country, rather than resort to borrow money and increasing the debt. In the estimates of the next nine months, as well as for the next fiscal year, the probable effect of the financial business derangement has been somewhat taken into account, but yet it is hard to determine its full effect upon the future, or to estimate when and to what extent they will be restored to their former amounts. These estimates are subject to future contingencies, which during the next few months Congress will be better able to take into account and judge of than it is possible to do at this time. In any event I earnestly recommend every reduction in the appropriations which may be found possible, to the end that the economy which the people are suffering under the present embarrassment in business are everywhere disposed to make may be shared and encouraged by the Government through their public servants.

Banks, the Financial Crisis and Currency.

The prevailing practice, not only of the national banks, but of State banks and private bankers, of paying interest on deposits, attracts currency from all parts of the country to large cities, especially to New York, the great financial centre. At seasons of the year when there is comparatively little use for currency there, where, immense sums accumulate in New York, where, not being required by the demands of legitimate and ordinary business, they are loaned on call at a higher rate of interest than can be paid to depositors, and are used in speculation. Every year at the season when the demand sets from the West and South for currency to be used in the payment for and the transportation of their agricultural products, there is a stringency in the money market, arising from the calling in of such loans to meet this demand. Until this year, though annually creating some embarrassment, this demand has been met without serious difficulty. During the summer and spring, and the usual autumn stringency, the Treasury Department sold gold while the market price was high, currency abundant, and bonds for sale in the market were scarce, and while there was a surplus of gold in the Treasury, and thereby accumulated about fourteen millions dollars currency, with the view of using the same or such part thereof as might be necessary in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, at times during the autumn and winter when they could be bought at a price not above par in gold, or in meeting demands upon the Treasury, as circumstances should require. This year there was a great demand for currency to pay for heavy crops of a bountiful harvest, for which European countries offered a ready market. The suspension of certain large banking houses, the first of which occurred on the 18th of September, alarmed the people as to the safety of the banks and banking institutions in general. Suddenly there began a rapid calling in of demand loans and a very general run on the banks and banking institutions in general. Suddenly there began a rapid calling in of demand loans and a very general run on the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Entire confidence was manifested in United States notes, and even in national bank notes, and they were drawn wherever they could be obtained, and were largely hoarded with as much avidity as coin was ever hoarded in times of financial distress when that was the circulating medium of the country. The banks found themselves unable to meet the demands upon them. The currency in circulation became exceedingly scarce, and the business of the country became greatly embarrassed. In this condition of things great pressure was brought to bear upon the Treasury Department to afford relief by the issue of United States notes. The first application came from a number of gentlemen in New York, suggesting that no measure of relief will be adequate that did not place at the service of the banks of that city twenty millions dollars in United States notes, and asking that the Assistant Treasurer at New York be authorized to issue to those banks that amount of notes as a loan upon a pledge of clearing house certificates, secured by ample collaterals, and for which certificates all the banks were to jointly and severally responsible. This proposition was declined, it being clearly within the duty, as authority of the Treasury Department under any provisions of law, thus to employ public money.

Exchange on Europe having fallen to unusually low rates, and, indeed, having become almost unobtainable in the market, to the embarrassment of our foreign commerce and trade, application was made to the secretary of the Treasury to use the money in the Treasury in the purchase of exchange. The Treasury Department, having no occasion to do this for its own use, and no necessity for transferring funds to Europe, was compelled to decline this proposition, which, if accepted, would have put the Department in a position to become a dealer of exchange, a position clearly inconsistent with its duties. Subsequently the New York Produce Exchange made a proposition to accomplish the same result in a different form, and requested, as others had before, that the Secretary should pay at once the twenty millions due of 1858. The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston petitioned for the transfer of currency to that city, and the purchase with it, at that point, of exchange on New York, to aid those engaged in forwarding the cotton crop to market.

The Executive Department of the Government was anxious to do everything in its power under the law, with due regard to the protection of the Treasury and maintenance of the public credit, to allay the panic and to prevent disaster to the legitimate commercial and industrial interests of the country, but it was found impossible to afford relief in the many forms in which that relief was asked. It was decided, therefore, to adopt the only practical course which seemed to be open to it, the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund to such an extent as the condition of the Treasury would allow, and thus release a considerable amount of currency from its vaults. The purchase of bonds was commenced on the morning of the 20th of September, and continued until the 24th, when it became evident that the amount offering for purchase was increasing to an extent beyond the power of the Treasury to accept, and the purchasing was closed after bonds to the amount of about thirteen million dollars had been bought, without the use of any part of the forty-four million United States notes generally known as the "reserve."

It should be stated that in the excitement there were many persons in the city of New York who insisted with great earnestness that it was the duty of the executive to disregard any and all laws which stood in the way of affording the relief suggested by them, a proposition which indicates the state of feeling and excitement under which application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the public money, and which it is scarcely necessary to add could not be entertained by the officers of the Government to whom it was addressed. The currency paid out of the Treasury for bonds did much to strengthen many savings banks and to prevent a panic among their numerous depositors, who began to be alarmed, and had there developed an extended run upon those useful institutions, it would have caused wide-spread disaster and distress. It also fortified other banks and checked the general alarm to some extent, but the loss of confidence in the value of a great amount of corporate property, which immediately followed the failure of banking houses connected with largely indebted corporations, the distrust of solvency of many other institutions, the doubt as to the credit of firms and individuals whose business was supposed to be greatly extended, and the legitimate effect thereof in disturbing the business of the country, could not be avoided by any amount of currency which might be added to the circulation already existing. Confidence was to be entirely restored only by the slow and cautious process of gaining a better knowledge of true values and making investments accordingly, and by conducting business on a firmer basis, with less inflation and more regard to real soundness and intrinsic values.

There can be no doubt that the practice by banks of allowing interest on deposits, payable on demand, is pernicious, and fraught with danger and embarrassment to the borrower and lender, as well as to general business interests. Deposits payable on demand should be limited to that surplus which individuals require over and above their investments, and no part of that from which they expect an income. Such deposits are comparatively stable in average amounts, and constitute a healthy basis for banking purposes within proper limits, which prudent bankers know how to determine, but if the deposit accounts are employed as temporary investments, the interest attracts a large amount of money to those cities where such interest is paid and where speculation is most active at seasons when as much profit thereon cannot be secured elsewhere. With the first return of activity in legitimate business, these temporary investments are called in, and jeopardize in their sudden withdrawal the whole business of the banks, both affecting legitimate depositors on the one hand by excitement and distrust, and on the other creating a condition of things in which borrowers on call are also unable to respond. The banks have borrowed their money of depositors on call. They have loaned it on call to speculators, who, by its use, have contributed to inflate the prices of stocks or merchandize which have been the subject of their speculations. The speculator wants to carry stocks till he can dispose of them without loss. This he is unable to do in a stringent money market. The banks, their depositors and borrowers will want it at the same time, and of course a stringency is developed which spreads distress throughout the country. The system creates an immense amount of debts payable on demand, all of which thus suddenly and unexpectedly mature. At the first shock there is financial or commercial embarrassment in the country, and at the very time when most needed by debtors and when they are least able to respond. There is no safety for corporations or individuals whose capital employed is wholly or mostly borrowed on call.

Many savings banks were protected from ruin in the recent financial excitement by availing themselves of the provisions in their rules requiring sixty days or other periods of notice before paying depositors, thus making all their deposits payable on time. Every cautious and well managed savings institution has such a rule among its by-laws. Without attributing the stringency in the money market, which is experienced every autumn, and occasionally at other seasons of the year, solely to this practice of paying interest upon deposits in large cities, it is evident that when money is less needed in legitimate business the practice encourages over trading and speculation, always detrimental to the best interests of the country, and the bad effects of which upon those interests become more apparent and the disaster widespread when the necessary contraction begins to be felt.

I recommend that national banks be prevented from paying interest on deposits, or that they be restricted and limited therein, either by direct prohibition, by discriminate taxation or otherwise. While legislation by Congress cannot prevent State banks and private bankers from continuing the practice, it can prevent national banks from becoming involved and instrumental in producing the embarrassments and difficulties to which it necessarily leads. The national banks, organized by a law of Congress, and having relations with the Government in the issue of circulating notes, ought to be the most cautious and safe banking institutions of the country, and should be kept aloof from all hazardous business, which it is not possible to prevent sanguine, venturesome and speculative individuals from engaging in at the risk of their capital and their credit. With a fixed amount of circulation of bank notes and of United States legal tender notes not redeemable in coin, and with gold above par in currency, there must be each year times of redundancy and scarcity of currency, depending wholly on demand. There is no method existing for increasing the supply with a circulating medium redeemable in coin. A redundancy is corrected by the export and scarcity by the import of specie.

There is a prevailing sentiment that more elasticity should be given to the volume of currency, so that the amount in circulation might increase and diminish according to the necessities of the business of the country; but the difference of opinion on this subject is so great, and the real difficulties attending its solution are so numerous, that without discussing any of the multitude of plans which have been presented to the public, through the press and otherwise, I respectfully commend to the wisdom of Congress a careful and thorough consideration of this important subject, rendered more obviously important by the present embarrassed condition of large business interests, which have suffered by the recent financial crisis, and that in such inquiry avoiding further inflation or the issue of irredeemable legal tender notes. The most desirable of all financial results to be obtained is a permanent circulation, on a sound basis of specie payment and gold standard, to which all our paper issue shall be made equal in value.

THE CAPITAL.

Political Agitation in Dakota Territory.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

Naval Graduating Class for 1870.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1873.

Judge Shannon.

Mr. Armstrong, Delegate from Dakota, reports some little political agitation in that territory over the transfer of Judge P. C. Shannon from the courts located in the northern part of the territory to the capital at Yankton, over which circuit he now presides. Mr. Armstrong states that Judge Shannon has given great satisfaction to the people of Dakota since his advent there as Chief Justice, but that certain political cliques about the capital at Yankton, who find him distasteful, are clamorous against him because his presence interferes with their operations. The people, however, have been anxious for some time that Judge Shannon should be located at the capital, and he will be sustained against any combinations that may be made up against him.

Naval Graduating Class of 1870.

The following is the graduating class of 1870 of the Annapolis Naval Academy who have just passed from midshipmen to ensigns: [illegible]enhouse, Peck, Hubbard, McCracken[illegible], Eiyer, Dancader, Fickbohm, [illegible], Halliday, Hughes, Neeland, W[illegible]ardock, Ostenhour, Collins, Augu[illegible]ght, Mayer, Jacoby, Rees, Green, [illegible], Remney, Ray, Wood, Conway, Habatt, Leader, Merriam, Lyman, Nulton and Jewett.

Financial Schemes.

Sufficient was developed to show that the Senate Finance Committee are far from harmonizing upon any financial project. Senators Scott, Sherry, and Morrill, members of the Committee, have already presented three distinct schemes, and the Chairman, Senator Sherman, has still another differing from all the rest. Mr. Sherman will not, however, present his to the Senate unless it is approved by a majority of the Committee.

Our Ultimatum with Spain.

Senator Frelinghuysen and other members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, express confidence in Castelar's ability to enforce the terms of our ultimatum, and say that he has more power in Spain than is generally credited.

The Chairmanships.

Representatives are exceedingly modest in seeking good chairmanships this year. Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, although he would be gratified in receiving the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, thinks that Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, who held the second place in that committee for six years, is the man who ought to have it. Mr. Myers has been second on the committee for two years. All of the members, when approached, say they are entirely in the dark as to where they are to be placed, and appear quite indifferent.

Committee's Clerks.

The committee whose duty it is to recommend the appointment of the clerks and assistants of the different committees will not make their report until after the holidays.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1873.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus to-day nominated James R. Young for Executive Clerk of the Senate, and appointed a committee to report to an adjourned meeting of the caucus to-morrow on the subject of standing committees. There are few vacancies to be filled in the committees, but no important change from their membership at the last session is anticipated.

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FOREIGN.

CUBA.

Spaniards Again Excited.

HAVANA, December 2.—The publication of the protocol signed by Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister caused intense agitation and general indignation here, but the popular feeling soon became less excited, under the conviction that the Spanish Government defends Spanish honor, and under the confidence which is placed in the sense of justice and prudence of the people of the United States. Javellar issued a proclamation this evening advising the people to be calm, and the excitement subsided.

United States War Steamer Juniata at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, November 28.—The United States steamer Juniata arrived on the 26th, and the commander visited the one hundred and one Virginius prisoners now remaining here. He telegraphed or Consul General Hall, assuring him that no other executions except the thirty-seven have occurred, and that if the American Government demanded the surrender of the prisoners, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining them.

The Virginius.

The Virginius remains at the arsenal, afloat and in good condition.

NEW YOR

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

THE MESSAGE.

The Situation Reviewed.

THE PROTOCOL WITH SPAIN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has, especially during the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred, that has brought low fortunes of gigantic proportions. Political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and, finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened the most serious consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other. But this happily now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, preferable to both nations concerned.

Our Foreign Relations.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other powers continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the minor European powers, with Brazil and most of the South American Republics, and with Japan, nothing has occurred during the year to demand special notice. The correspondence between the Department of State and various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is transmitted herewith.

The Vienna Exposition

In the execution of the will of Congress, as expressed in its joint resolution of the 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the session, a number of practical artisans, of scientific men and of honorary commissioners were authorized to attend the Exposition at Vienna as commissioners. We have obtained the object which Congress had in view when it passed the joint resolution, to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufacturers and the fine arts to be held in Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas and of medals.

Protection of Inventors.

During the Exposition a conference was held at Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the means of providing in different countries for the protection of inventions. I authorized a representative from the Patent Office to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place, in order to aid as far as he might in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

Affairs in China.

It is my pleasant duty to announce to Congress that the Emperor of China, on attaining the majority of years, received the diplomatic representatives of the western powers in person. An account of these ceremonies, and of the interesting discussions which preceded them, will be found in the documents submitted herewith. The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year towards the suppression of the infamous Chinese coolie trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether additional legislation be not needed on this subject.

The Geneva Award.

The money awarded to the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva was paid by Her Majesty's Government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable, according to the terms of the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury and used to redeem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States, and the amount so redeemed was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for $15,500,000, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the future disposition of Congress. I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress that a commission be created for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts of the several direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama, the Florida on the Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne, for which the sufferers have received no equivalent or compensation, and of ascertaining the names of the persons entitled to receive compensation from the same, making the computations upon the basis indicated by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, and that the payment of such losses be not limited to an extent not to exceed the awards of the tribunal at Geneva.

The Northwestern Boundary.

By an act approved on the 4th day of February last, Congress made provision for completing, jointly with an officer or commissioner to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, the determination of so much of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britian as was left uncompleted by the commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of 1856. Under the provisions of this act the northwest water boundary of the United States has been determined and marked in accordance with the award of the Emperor of Germany. A protocol and a copy of the map upon which the decision was thus marked are contained in the papers submitted here with. I also transmit a copy of the report of the Commissioners for marking the northern boundary between the United States and the British possessions west of the Lake of the Woods, and of the operations of the Commissioners. During the past season surveys have been made to a point 497 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 miles to be surveyed, the field work of which can be completed during the next season.

Mixed Claims.

The Mixed Commission, organized under the provision of the treaty of Washington for settling and determining the claims of citizens of either power against the other arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, made its final award on the twenty-fifth day of September last. It was awarded that the Government of the United States should pay to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, within twelve months from the date of the award, the sum of $1,929,819 in gold. The Commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the British Government, but disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be about $93,000,000. It also disallowed all the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain which were referred to it. I recommend the early passage of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States. I have caused to be communed to the Government of the King of Italy the thanks of this Government for the courteous services rendered by Count Cibrario as third commissioner on this Commission. With dignity of bearing and impartiality he discharged the duties, requiring great labor and constant patience, to the satisfaction, I believe, of both Governments.

A Special Court.

I recommend legislation to create a special court, to consist of three Judges, who shall be empowered to hear and determine all claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent reference under the treaty of Washington was confined to claims of British subjects arising during the period named in the treaty, but it is understood that there are other British claims of a similar nature arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that claims of other nations than Great Britain are advanced by citizens or subjects of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims also examined and disposed of.

The War in Acheen.

Official information being received from the Dutch Government of a state of war between the King of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Acheen, the officers of the United States who were near the seat of the war were instructed to observe an impartial neutrality. It is believed that they have done so.

The Mexican Joint Commission.

The Joint Commission under the convention with Mexico of 1868, having again been legally convened, has resumed its business, which is hoped to be speedily brought to a conclusion. The distinguished representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington has kindly consented, with the approval of his Government, to assume the arduous and responsible duties of umpire in this commission, and to lend the weight of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquiescence by both arbitrators appointed by the respective Governments. The commissioner is expected to proceed to the Mexican capital for the purpose to examine into the nature and extent of the forays by trespasses from that country upon the herds of Texas, have made a report, which will be submitted for your consideration.

The Convention with Venezuela.

The Venezuelan Government has been apprised of the action of Congress in regard to the awards of the Joint Commission under the Convention of the 25th of April, 1866, as expressed in the act of the 25th of February last. It is appreciated that the Government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention, but there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing them springs in part at least from a real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other Governments. The expedience of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

Consuls in Turkish Dominions.

The Ottoman Government and that of Egypt have latterly shown a disposition to relieve foreign Consuls of the hitherto powers which heretofore they have exercised in the Turkish Dominions, by organizing other tribunals. As Congress, however, has by law provided for the judicial functions by Consuls in the United States in that country under the treaty of 1830, I have not felt at liberty formally to accept the proposed change without the assent of Congress, whose decision upon the subject, as early a period as may be convenient, is earnestly requested.

Protectorate Over San Domingo.

I transmit herewith, for the consideration and determination of Congress, an application of the Republic of Santo Domingo to the Government to exercise a protectorate over that Republic since the adjournment of Congress.

Treaties with Foreign Powers.

The following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed: A ratification convention with Mexico, a convention with Mexico for rendering the Claims Commission, a convention of friendship, commerce and extradition with the Orange Free State, and a naturalization convention with Ecuador.

Postoffice Commission.

I renew the recommendation made in my message of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through his department.

Expatriation and Nationality.

I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families. Under the provisions of the act approved February 10th, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of the United States against the claims to military services of the Government under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases even naturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth, with the intent to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage after their return, and who have never been in the United States, have laid claims to our protection when the lapse of many years had imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only Government which had ever known them personally. Until the year 1868 it was left embarrassed by conflicting opinions of the courts and of jurists to determine how the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, derived from our former colonial relations with Great Britian, was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept those doubts away by enacting that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order or decision of any officer of this Government which restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government. But Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor has it since done so, what acts are to be deemed to work expatriation. For my own guidance, in determining such a question, I required, under the provisions of the Constitution, the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon certain questions relating to the subject. The result satisfies me that further legislation has become necessary. I therefore commend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress, and transmit herewith copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the executive departments, together with other correspondence and pertinent information on the same subject. The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last to indicate how their own citizens may elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place us on a par with other leading nations in liberality of legislation on this international question. We have already, in our treaties, asserted the principles which would need to be embodied in the laws intended to accomplish such results. We have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, and may voluntarily render allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land without intent to return shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed in some instances upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished, to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners, to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents, residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

Spanish Republic.

In compliance with the request of Congress, I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government, the joint resolution approved on the 31 of March last, tendering to the people of Spain, in the name and on behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government. The existence of this new Republic was inaugurated by striking the letters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This munificent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next, the Captain General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of the long and fruitless correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners, and these liberal steps were taken in the face of a violent opposition, directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in Carteledom. Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues there. The pro-slavery and aristocratic party in Cuba is gradually arraying itself in more and more hostility and defiance of the home Government, while it still maintains a political connection with the Republic in the Peninsula; and although unwilling and defying the authority of the home Government, whenever such usurpation or defiance tends to the direction of oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid, and is recognized by the Government. Thus an element more dangerous to continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yara, an element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspiration after freedom, commending no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression, has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and under professions of loyalty to the mother country, is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, of liberality, and of right which give nobility of character to a Republic. In the interest of humanity, of civilization and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may be soon averted.

Capture of the Virginius.

The steamer Virginius was on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1873, duly registered at the port of New York as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having received the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York, and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On thirty-first day of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States, on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were instantly, and so far at least as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, without due process of law, put to death. It is a well-established principle, insisted on by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that American vessels of the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any violation, molestation or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this principle, the restoration of the Virginius and the surrender of the survivors of her passengers and crew, and a due salutation to the flag and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence, were demanded. The Spanish Government has recognized the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel, and of the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence towards citizens of the United States, and also towards indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity.

A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith. The correspondence on the subject with the legation of the United States in Madrid was conducted in cypher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence.

It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the actual text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received.

Slavery in Cuba.

In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. While Cuba and Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition, the embargoing of American estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag, and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war. Pending the negotiations between the United States and the Government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the end that at last the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

Constitutional Amendments.

Assuming, from the action of the last Congress in ordering the Committee on Privileges and Elections to prepare and report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment, that three-fourths will be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification such as improvement in our Constitution, I submit two others for your consideration.

First—To authorize the executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two Houses of Congress as his judgment may dictate without approving the whole, the disapproved portion or portions to be subjected to the same rules as now, to wit: to be referred back to the House in which the measure originated, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses, then to become a law without the approval of the President. I would add to this a provision that no bill should be passed by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except upon vetoes, in order to give the executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove bills understandingly.

Second—To provide by amendment that when the session of Congress is convened by executive proclamation, legislation during the continuance of such extra session shall be confined to such subjects as the executive may bring before it from time to time in writing.

The advantages to be gained by these two amendments are obvious. One session in each year is provided for by the Constitution, in which there are no restrictions as to the subject of legislation by Congress. It seems are required by it to always in the power of Congress during their term of office to propose a session at any time. The first of these amendments would protect the public in the many abuses and waste of public moneys which creep into appropriation bills and other important measures passing during the expiring hours of Congress, to which otherwise due consideration cannot be given.

Treasury Department.

The receipts of the Government from all sources for the last fiscal year were $333,756,204, and the expenditures of all accounts $289,345,248, thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $43,392,959. But it is not probable that so creditous an exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various departments of the Government, the revenues will not fall short of meeting the actual expenses, including interest on the public debt. I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where it seems to me it might commence, to-wit: In the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not yet been commenced, in the appropriations for river and harbor improvement in the localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to the general commerce, and for fortifications. There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure, which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims of losses incurred in suppressing the late rebellion. would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial and even ornamental buildings by the Government, wherever such buildings are needed. In fact, I approve of the Government owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the Capital suitable residences for all the persons who now receive commutation for quarters for rent at Government expense and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States, which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would leave this work to be conducted at a time when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it. The revenues have materially fallen off for the first five months of the present fiscal year from what they were expected to produce, owing to the

General Panic

now prevailing, which commenced about the middle of September last. The full effect of this disaster, if it should not prove a blessing in disguise, is yet to be demonstrated. In either event it is your duty to heed the lesson and to provide by wise and well considered legislation, as far as it lies in your power, against its recurrence, and to take advantage of all benefits that may have accrued. My own judgment is, that however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken towards specie payments, that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached, and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other specie obligations, or as nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines.

The development of mines of precious metals during the past year, and the prospective development of them for years to come, are gratifying in their results. Could but one-half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home, our advance towards specie payments would be rapid. To increase our exports, sufficient currency is required to keep all the industry of the country employed. Without this, national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation, on the other hand, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to inflation of prices, the impracticability of competing in our markets for the products of home skill and labor, and repeated renewals of present experiences. Elasticity to our circulating medium, therefore, and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country, and to keep all industries employed, is what is most to be desired. The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country. If too little, the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is the problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based, as it is, upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually in times of such trials the currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the value of all the necessities of life as compared with the currency. Every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms. Now, we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former experiences of a like nature. It is potent to the most casual observer that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. With our present system, the amount in the country remains the same throughout the year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital in the commercial centres, when not employed in the moving of crops, tempted by an offer of interest on call loans, interest being paid. This surplus capital must remain idle, or, if loaned, is paid with a profit. Being subject to call, it cannot be loaned, only in part at best, to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed time. Hence, no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it would be absurd, prices keeping pace with the volume, and panics, stringency and disasters would ever be recurring with autumn. Elasticity in our monetary system, therefore, is the object to be attained first. And next to that, as war is possible, a prevention of the use of other people's money in stock and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter, it seems to me that one great step would be taken by prohibiting the national banks from paying interest on deposits, by requiring them to hold their reserves in their own vaults, and by forcing them into resumption, though it would only be in legal tender notes. For this purpose I would suggest the establishment of clearing houses, for your consideration. To secure the former, many plans have been suggested, most, if not all, of which look to me more like inflation on the one hand, or compelling the Government on the other to pay interest without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country during the season when otherwise unemployed.

I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time to national banks of issue any amount of their notes below one-third per centage of their issue, say forty per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasury of the United States an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say four per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasurer as security for the increased circulation, the bonds as pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish the standing issues at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned. In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction continuously going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures and all the industries, I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the fullest period of the year. Indeed, if clearing houses should be established, they forcing redemption, it is a question for your consideration whether banking should not be made free, releasing all the safeguards now required to secure all holders, in any modification of the present laws regulating national banks, as a further step towards preparing for the resumption of specie payments. I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention, as a part of their reserve, either the whole or a part of the gold accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject. During the past four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates and compound interest notes of 7.30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of $63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty-five thousand miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufacturers have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of materials, and probably the largest of all comparative contraction arises from the organizing of free labor in the South. Now every laborer there receives wages, and for the want of savings banks the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded until required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for all, and by none more than the classes of people most directly interested, they who suffer most from the evils of a war footing, to the decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

American Shipbuilding.

In previous messages I have called attention to the decline in American shipbuilding, and recommended such legislation as would secure to us our proportion of the carrying trade. Stimulated by high rates and abundance of freights, the progress for the last year in shipbuilding has been very satisfactory. There has been an increase of about three per cent. in the amount transported in American vessels over the amount of last year. With the reduced cost of material for construction in places, it may reasonably be hoped that this progress will be maintained, and even increased, as we pay about eighty million dollars per annum to foreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market, thus increasing the balance of trade against us to that amount. The subject is one worthy of your serious consideration.

Cheap Transportation.

Cheap transportation is a subject that has attracted the attention of the producers and consumers for the past few years, and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of the recent panic and stringency. As Congress at its last session appointed a special committee to investigate this whole subject during the vacation, and report at this session, I have nothing to recommend until their report is read. There is one work, however, of national character, in which the greater portion of the East and the West, the North and the South, are equally interested, which I will invite your attention to. The State of New York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with tide water on the Hudson river. The State of Illinois has a similar work, connecting Lake Michigan with navigable water on the Illinois river, these making water communication inland between the East and West and South. These great artificial water courses are the property of the States through which they pass, and pay toll to those states. Would it not be wise statesmanship to pledge these States that if they will open these canals for the passage of large vessels, the general Government will look after and will keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect, to-wit: The Overslaugh on the Hudson, the Saint Claire Flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers? This would be a national work, one of great value to the producers of the West and South. In giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the seaboard and a market, and to the consumers in the East in giving them cheaper food, particularly of those articles of food which do not find a foreign market, and the prices of which, therefore, are not regulated by foreign demands. The advantages of such a work are too obvious for argument. I submit the subject to you, therefore, without further comment.

In attempting to regain our lost commerce and carrying trade, I have heretofore called attention to the Seas south of us, and offering a field where much might be accomplished. To further this object, I suggest that a small appropriation be made, accompanied with authority for the Secretary of the Navy to fit out a naval vessel to ascend the Amazon river to the mouth of the Madeira, thence to explore that river and its tributaries into Bolivia, and to report to Congress, at its next session, or as soon as practicable, the accessibility of the country by water, its resources and the population so reached. Such an exploration will cost but little, and can do no harm, and may result in establishing a trade of value to both nations.

In further connection with the Treasury Department I would recommend that a revision and codification of the tariff laws, and the opening of more mints for coining money, and authority to coin for such nations as may apply.

War Department.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith accompanying. The apparent great cost of supporting the army is fully explained by ths report, and I hope will receive your attention. While inviting your general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, there are two which I would especially invite you to consider.

First. The importance of preparing for war in time of peace, by providing a proper armament for our sea coast defenses. A proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot.

The second is the necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the army. Particularly is this necessity felt in the Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments at this time. It is necessary to employ contract surgeons to supply the necessary medical attendance required by the army. With the present force of the Pay Department it is now difficult to make the payments provided for by law. Long delays on payments are productive of desertion and other demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular army paymasters. There are now sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department, which, thus leaving that branch of the service without sufficient officers to conduct the business of the different arsenals on a large scale, if ever required.

Navy Department.

During the past year our navy has been depleted by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval service, and by the condemnation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships, and by the building of eight new sloops of war authorized by the last Congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a double fortiate time. They are being completed at a time when they may possibly be much needed, and the work upon them has not only given direct employment to thousands of men, but has, no doubt, been the means of keeping open establishments for other work at a time of great financial distress. Since the commencement of the last month, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in the waters of the Carribean Sea, almost on our very seaboard, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation situated like ours should maintain in a state of possible efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibilities, has at the same time demanded that all the effective forces we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been and is being done promptly and effectually, and I am assured that all the available ships and every authorized man of the American navy will be ready for whatever action is required for the safety of our citizens or the maintenance of our honor. This, of course, will require the expenditure in a short time of some of the appropriations which were calculated to extend through the fiscal year; but Congress will, I doubt not, understand and appreciate the emergency, and will provide adequately not only for the present preparations, but for the future maintenance of our navy, for the Secretary of the Navy has, during the past year, been quietly putting some of our most effective monitors in a condition for service, and has the expectation of finds us in a much better condition for work than we could possibly have been without his action.

Postoffice Department.

A complete exhibit is presented in the accompanying report of the Postmaster General of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year, which discloses the following facts: The fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, amounted to $22,998,751.67, and the expenditures of all kinds to $29,054,945.67. The increase of revenues over 1872 was $1,081,315.20, and the increase of expenditures $2,426,753.39. The increase of the payments made from special appropriations for mail steamship lines, the amount drawn from the general Treasury to meet deficiencies was $3,265,475. The constant and rapid extension of our postal service, particularly upon the railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution and delivery of the mails, which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service. The total number of postoffices in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, was 33,244, a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceding year. The number of Presidential officers was 1,253, an increase of 64 during the year. The total length of railroad mail routes at the close of the year was 63,457 miles, an increase of 5,546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway postoffice lines were in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, extending over 11,808 miles of railroad routes, and performing an aggregate service of 24,925 miles daily. The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 83,096,685 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to $2,021,-310 86. The total weight of correspondence exchanged in the mails with European countries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 92 tons over the previous year. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service, including $725 000 paid from special appropriations to subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,047,-271 35. New or additional postal conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Newfoundland and Japan, reducing the postal rates on correspondence exchanged with those countries, and further efforts have been made to negotiate a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success.

I invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Postmaster General for an extension of the free delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000, for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class, for a uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter, for adjusting the compensation of all postmasters not appointed by the President by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office, instead of the present mode of paying by salary in advance upon special returns, and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendation of the Postmaster General for the establishment of United States postal savings depositories. Your attention is also again called to the consideration of the question of postal telegraphs and the arguments in support thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will most contribute to the best interests of the country.

Department of Justice.

Affairs in Utah require your early and special attention. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Stanton vs. Englebrecht, decided that the United States Marshal of that territory should not lawfully summon jurors for district courts, and those courts held that the Territorial Marshal cannot lawfully perform that duty, because he is elected by the Legislative Assembly, and not appointed, as provided for in the act organizing the Territory. All proceedings at law are practically abolished by these decisions, and there have been but few or no jury trials in the District Courts of that Territory since the last session of Congress. Property is left without protection by the courts, and crimes go unpunished. To prevent anarchy there, it is absolutely necessary that Congress provide the Courts with some mode of obtaining jurors, and I recommend legislation to that end, and also that the Probate Courts of the Territory, now assuming to issue writs of injunction and habeas corpus, and to try criminal cases and questions as to land titles, be denied all jurisdiction not possessed ordinarily by Courts of that description.

I have become impressed with the belief that the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," is productive of more evil than good at this time. Many considerations might be urged for its repeal, but if this is not considered advisable, I think it will not be seriously questioned that those portions of said act providing for what is called involuntary bankruptcy operate to increase the financial embarrassments of the country. Careful and prudent men very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property, it is rarely to be made available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money they may be unable to meet all their obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are forced into bankruptcy, by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors. The people are now so easily alarmed as to monetary matters that the mere filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass and after a time accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man there, who otherwise might make lawful and just arrangements to relieve themselves from difficulties produced by the present stringency in money, and are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment by proceedings against them in bankruptcy, and besides, the law is made in many cases by obdurate creditors, to frighten or force debtors into any compliance with their wishes, and into acts of injustice to other creditors and to themselves. I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payments be repealed. Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the Government, and the facilities afforded by existing laws for their prosecution. Each of the departments of the State, Treasury, and War has thousands of dusty millions of dollars upon their files, and they are rapidly accumulating. To these may be added those pending before Congress, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission, making in the aggregate an immense sum. Most of these grew out of the rebellion, and are intended to indemnify persons on both sides for their losses during the war, and not a few of them are fabricated and supported by false testimony.

Protects are on foot, it is believed, to induce Congress to provide for new classes of claims and to revive old ones through the repeal and modification of the statute of limitations by which they are now barred. I presume these schemes, if proposed, will be received with little favor by Congress, and I recommend that persons having claims against the United States cognizable by any tribunal or department thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and that legislation be directed as far as practicable to the defect of unfounded and unjust demands against the Government, and I would suggest, as a means of preventing fraud, that witnesses be called upon to appear in person to testify before the tribunal having said claims before them before adjudication. Probably the largest saving to the national treasury can be made by timely legislation on these subjects of any of the economic features that will be proposed.

You will be advised of the operations of the Department of Justice by the report of the Attorney General, and I invite your attention to the amendments of existing laws suggested by him, with the view of reducing the expenses of that department.

Department of the Interior.

The policy in regard towards the Indians at the beginning of the last Administration has been steadily pushed, and I believe with beneficial results. It will be continued, with only such modification as time and experience demonstrate as necessary. With the encroachment of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting grounds, disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and as far as practicable within what is known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Where found off their reservations and endangering the peace and safety of the whites they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offenses. The Indian Territory, south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt, all of them, except a few who may select to make their homes among the white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that a territorial form of Government should be given to the whites they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offenses. The Indian Territory, south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt, all of them, except a few who may select to make their homes among the white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that a territorial form of Government should be given to the whites who

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY EVENING, December 2.

There is no change worthy of mention in our local finances, while there is no doubt plenty of money locked up in the pockets of the people, yet it is difficult to bring it out for investment, even with the inducements of high rates. It is to be hoped that our finances will soon get into a better condition, and rates once more resume their proper level. High rates for money are ruinous to every business interest, and tend to retard the development of our resources.

In local stocks there is not much doing, and there is a decided tendency towards lower prices in all of them. This, however, is to be expected, for dividends in the future can hardly equal those of the past.

Mortgages are still being placed at 12 per cent. per annum, and even at that figure many are pressing on the market.

In the New York market to-day stocks have advanced slightly, the principal advance being in Western Union Telegraph, which touched 69. It seems unlikely, however, that prices for the present will go any higher, and a sudden reaction may take place at any time.

Gold opened to-day at 109¾, and closed at 109¾. There are many opinions as to the probable course of gold, but we still think that while it may decline for a few days, it will probably advance very materially before the close of this month.

The following stock sale took place at Mellon's auction rooms last evening:

First National Bank	$ 165 00
Allegheny National Bank	63 00
Artisans Deposit Bank	27 50

$87,000 of first mortgage bonds of Indiana, North & South Railway Company, sold for five cents on the dollar.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tues'dy.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	116½	117
do 1867	115¾	115¾
do 1868	111	112
do 1865	111¾	111¾
do 1865 new	110¾	110¾
do 1867 do	112	112¼
do 1862—coupons	115	116¼
7-30's—coupons	105¾	105¾
Currency 6's	103¾	103¾
New 5 per cents	102¾	102¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Erie	46¾	46¾
R. & P.	81	81
C. C. & I. C.	23¾	24¾
St. Paul	35¾	36
Do. preferred	69¾	69¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	77¾
Do. Central	78	78
North Western Common	45¾	45¾
Do. preferred	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾
Ft. Wayne	88	88
Quicksilver	20	19
Canton	55	55
New Jersey Central	95	97

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Monday.	Tues'dy.
Penna. Central	44¾	44¾
Read'g	53¾	53¾
United Cos. of N. J.	115	115
Oil Creek		14¾
Lehigh Valley	87¾	87¾
A. V. R. R.	28	27
Central Transportation	9¾	9¾
Penna. scrip dividend	91¾	92¾
P. C. & St. Louis 7's		65¾
Empire Transportation		52

[NEW YORK, December 2, 1873.

Money closed at 5@7c, after loaning at 1-32. The associated banks held $37,185,100. Sterling 108¾@108¾ for sixty days and 109¼@109¾ for sight. Gold opened at 108¾, sold up to 109¾, and closed at 109¾. Loans were at 1-32, 1-16 and 7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $17,2,000. Clearing, $22,000,00. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were strong and active, with large business, and closed at the highest points of the day. Stocks opened firm, and after rapid fluctuations during the day of ¾@3¾ per cent., closed strong at ¼@1¼ off from the highest point of the day. The principal business was in Wanderbilt stocks and Pacific mail. The President's message and Secretary Richardson's report were partially known on Wall street just previous to the close, and produced marked weakness in the tone of speculation.

Governments—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 116¾; do of '65, 112¼; do of '65, 111¾; do new, 111¾; 6-20s of '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; new 5s, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾; currency sixes, 124¾.

State Bonds—Missouri 6s, 90; Tennessee old, 73; do new, 72¾; Virginia new, 56; do old, 34; North Carolina old 28¾; do new, 14.

Stocks—Quotations, 55; Western Union Telegraph Company, 68; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express Company, 68; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 63; American Merchants' Express, 39; Valley States Express, 67; Pacific Mail, 35; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 46¾; do pref., 68; Harlem, 116; do pref., 118; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86; Northwestern, 45¾; do preferred, 69; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 95¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 47¾; do preferred, 62; Fort Wayne, 88; Western Union, 68¾; Quicksilver, 19¾; do preferred, 34¾; do preferred, 58; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 107; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 128; Illinois Central, 86; Union Pacific, 25¾; Central Pacific, 92; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 93; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97.

LONDON, December 2—3 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; 5-20's of '65, 89¾; do of '67, 87¾; 10-40s, 84¾; new 5's, 92; Erie, 28; Illinois Central, 84; New York Central, 92¾.

ALTON, December 2—Rates 1 50c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 2, 1873.

Trade in general merchandise was exceedingly dull, we do not remember ever having seen Liberty street present such a deserted appearance for a long time; however, the inclement weather and bad condition of the streets were not with the attention of a good many people. However, out effect, and then the city election absorbed the attention of both for any material improvement in trade until the after first of the year; business is always dull in December.

APPLES—Sales at $2@3 per bbl for common to good, and $3.25@3.50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c per gallon.

BEANS—Dull, and as the market is over stocked, prices have further declined; we hear of prime navies being offered at $2.25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll butter is still quoted at 30@33, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

CHEESE—Is less active, but prices are still sustained; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, in job lots, at 15@15½, and New York Goshen at 15¾@16.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but nominally unchanged; 8@10½c by the carload, and 1@2 cents additional for small lots.

CIDER—Sells at the carload at 4@5@ 9 bri. as to quality and size of barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales in small lots at 6@8 cts. for Apples, and 6@10 for Sun Peaches.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed, are such, still quotable at 28@30, while pickeled range all the way from 20@25c per doz.

FLOUR—If anything the market is firmer, but prices have not undergone no quotable change. We continue former quotations: $4.50@4.75 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $5.50@6 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour is $4@5.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply, that is in the hands of dealers, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, and prices remain unchanged; $1.45@1.50 for fair to prime red, and $1.55@1.60 for amber and white. Oats very stiff and very quiet; no change noticed. Shelled Corn is quotable at 60@62 for new, and 65@67 for old old shelled, 60@65, and scarce. Rye is quiet, and nominal at $1.05@1.10. There is some inquiry for Barley except on time, and sellers are holding for cash.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and our advices from the east indicate that a further advance is not improbable. It is said 25c gold was offered and declined in Baltimore, on Saturday last, for a cargo of some 3,000 bags, a higher price, so it is alleged, than was ever before offered in that market. The recent advance in Sugars was based upon the possibility of difficulty with Spain relative to Cuban affairs, but the probable peaceful settlement of these difficulties, has depressed the market, and within the past week there has been some decline. Coffee—Choice Rio, 27 to 28; good to prime, 26@26½; fair, 24½@25¾. Roasted 1 lb packages, 28@30c. Sugars—Patent Cut Loaf, 13c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10¾; Standard A, 10¼; B, 10c; No. 1, 9½@9¾.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 70@72c; Prime, 65@67.

OILS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

HAY—There is an increased demand for baled, and this together with decreased receipts has caused a firmer market; we now quote at $18@ 20 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.50@4.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in a jobbing way at $1.05@1.10 per bushel; fair to good are quiet at 90c@1.00.

POULTRY—Continues very dull, and holders working it off as best they can; dressed Chickens and Turkeys quotable at 8@10c per lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 2, 1873.

The market, both for Crude and Refined, was reported firmer to day, though as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices. Crude was quoted at Parker all the way from 5 to 6½c per brl. according to pipe line, equal to about 13@13½c @ gallon delivered here, by rail. There was some inquiry for refined, and this, notwithstanding there is no improvement in prices, caused a better feeling; for several weeks past it has been almost impossible to obtain a bid at any price. Interference in rates for December and lines running from January to April might bring it, perhaps a ¼ more, but our refiners generally do not seem inclined to contract so far ahead, especially at the present low prices.

Oil Barrels continue quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.68@1.70; city make, $1.75.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	J. P. Logan	258
Standard Oil Works	Warden, F. & Co.	614
Goodwin & Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	136
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F. & Co.	301
P. Weisenberger	Warden F. & Co.	330
Lowry & Hamilton	Warden, F. & Co.	831
Citizens Ref. Co.	Arctic Oil Co.	594
Total.		3,256

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Cryster O. W.	240
Bushnell	Brilliant O. W.	225
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	241
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	242
Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W.	475
Bushnell	Brilliant O. W.	483
Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W.	480
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	731
Stevenson	Vesta O. W.	514
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	243
Duncan	American O. W.	513
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	1,021
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	721
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	775
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	232
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	241
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	155
Total.		6,836

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The activity and buoyancy that distinguished our wheat market this day week has since been more marked, the decided change in the weather, the sudden closing of the Erie canal, the rapid advance in wheat here and at Liverpool, a further advance in commercial sterling, an easier money market, a further decline in ocean freights and moderate arrivals, have given holders a very decided advantage, and we have had to note a growing demand and some improvement daily in the low and medium grades, with some improvement in the most branches of trade, and a strong conviction that, before half of the season with a very limited stock, our jobbers and bakers have purchased largely, especially of Common, Choice and fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota brands, and in this the advance has been 30@35c per brl; in the lower grades 20@25c @ brl, and the better grades 25@30c @ brl; shipping business to very large business has been done for future delivery, chiefly for last half of December and all January at $5.90@6.00, closing at $6.10, and the business has been done in City Ground for Great Britain at $5.90@7, and for the West Indies at $7.20@7.40. The sales for present delivery has been comparatively in excess of the receipts, and instead of increasing we have diminished our stock; a better business has been done in winter wheat brands, and prices of these have steadily appreciated; a further advance in inland freights and a reduced supply indicate greater firmness in the part of large holders, with an easier money market, there is little pressure to realize. The exports of the week have been 353,000 bushels against 23,265 bris the corresponding week last year.

The unsettled and quiet hopeful feeling that distinguished our wheat market has developed followed by a decidedly confident and strong tone, coupled with an active export demand and some speculation in the inquiries of the canals for the season, the partial closing of the river, the very limited arrivals, some advance in commercial sterling, and an easier money market, have given a decided impulse to the market, greatly stimulating the confidence of holders to advance their views most decidedly; it is very evident we shall close the season with a very light stock, more so than for some years past, and during the winter our exports will fall far below our former estimates; this is very important, as we learn from letters and telegrams on this country for the major part of the supplies to meet her imperative wants after the middle of next January, so that it is very evident we be greatly disappointed; the panic and the sudden closing of the Erie Canal have made a difference in our rates, say from the 1st of October to the 1st of January of fully 5,000,000 bu; this cannot fail to be felt here and in Europe ere the close of December. An intelligent house in Liverpool writes from London: "We are looking to the United States for 6,500,000 quarters to make up the part of our deficiency. Now it is very evident they cannot rely on more than one half of that quantity up to the 1st of August, as they are quite sure to be disappointed in their calculations of supplies from California; the supplies from the Atlantic states will be much less and much later than they have supposed, there is now more active inquiry for spring for future delivery, but dealers generally are apart in their views and but little has been done; we held at 60@60½ for No. 2 Milwaukee its been made buyers option, all December, at 58, this we regard as very cheap, as this will undoubtedly be the basis of the best winter wheat in every market, and we note an advance since our last of 10@ 9 bushel, and the market is still tending upward; our stocks are of moment and with only half a stock of flour, holders of wheat have reason to be confident; the stocks of wheat at the various points of shipment are quite light, and prices there have rapidly improved and still have an upward tendency. The exports of the week were 353,265 bush, against 20,675 bush the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Cotton in fair request at 18½c. Flour: less doing; superfine western and State $6@6.90; common to good $6.75@7.10; white wheat extra $6.95@7.30; St. Louis $7@11; receipts 12,000 bbls. Whisky firm at 94c. Wheat dull; receipts 180,000 bush; No 2 spring $1.46@1.49; white Michigan $1.75@1.80; No 2 Milwaukee $1.55. Rye quiet at $1.10@1.15. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn dull and declining; mixed western at 75@76½c; damaged and heated 68@69c; yellow 77@78c; white western mixed at 80@82c; white western 82@85c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Sugar quiet at 7¾@8c. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 6½; refined 13½@14c; peculine firm at 40@45c. Pork in moderate request at $15. Beef quiet; packs prime $9@10@c; extra $12@ 13; at mess quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; kettle 8½@9c; steam 8½@8¾c. Lard weak at 8½@8¾c. Butter quiet at 23@30c. Cheese quiet at 13@15c.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 2 spring at 97¾@1.00¾ cash; $1.07@1.07¾ December; $1.09@1.09¾ January; No 3 spring $1.02; No 1 $1.03@1.11. Corn quiet and firm at 35@35½ cash or December; 35½ January; 36½ May; at 40¾c bid; high mixed 40¾@41c; rejected 40½@40¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 at 29½@ 29¾c cash or December; 29@29¾c January; No 2 Northwestern at 30½c bid; No 2 Chicago at 30c bid. Rye firm and market dull; No 1 72@73c. Barley declined 2c; No 2 spring at $1.45@1.47 February; $1.55@1.56 March; $1.58@1.59 April. Pork dull and unchanged; mess $14.50@14.75 cash or December; $14.75@15 January; $15.25@15.50 February; $15.50@15.75 March; $15.75@16 April. Lard weak at 7¾@7¾c cash or December; 7¾@7¾c January; 7¾@8c February; 8@8¼c March; 8¼@8½c April. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders held at 5c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon—shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib 7½c; clear 8¼c. Hams 11@11½c. Whisky firm; principal lots at 90c.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton: a shade easier; middling 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 2,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 9s 10d@10s 4d. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 31s 6d. Pork 63s 6d. Lard 47s. Refined petroleum at 19½d.

ANTWERP, December 2.—Petroleum: refined, 58½c.

LONDON, December 2.—Tallow 46s 3d@46s 6d. Linseed oil 8s. Turpentine 31s 6d@31s 9d.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Wool firm: Wisconsin and Minnesota extra 51@52c; fine 45@48c; Indiana and Ohio $7.90@8.25. Wheat firmer; red $1.35@1.40; amber $1.45@1.50. Corn held at 60@62c. Oats active at 32@33c. Rye steady at 85@90c. Petroleum firm; crude held at 9½@10½c; refined 19½c. Whisky lower at 93½@94c.

MILWAUKEE, December 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No 1 Milwaukee at $1.38; this would be considered very cheap for winter wheat in every market, and we note an advance since our last of 10c @ bushel, and the market is still tending upward; our stocks are of moment and with only half a stock of flour, holders of wheat have reason to be confident; the stocks of wheat at the various points of shipment are quite light, and prices there have rapidly improved and still have an upward tendency. The exports of the week were 353,265 bush, against 20,675 bush the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The stage of water last evening was 6 feet 9 inches and stationary; there will doubtless be a rise within the next 24 hours under the influence of the recent rains. Weather continues cloudy and warm with every indication at this writing of more rain.

No arrivals since the date of our last report, and the Carrie Brooks for Zanesville, was the only departure.

Capt. Wash. Ebert was in town yesterday. His packet, the Mollie Ebert, is still laid up at Cincinnati.

The new steamer Shippers Own, Capt. Ryman, is filling up steadily for Nashville and all intermediate ports.

The Exchange, Captain Sam Shuman, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati to morrow without fail.

Quite a number of towboats have arrived lately at Cincinnati and Louisville, with their cargoes of coal.

The great suit against the Northwestern Union Packet Company, arising from the burning of the steamer War Eagle, and tried in the Circuit Court, in LaCrosse, Wis., was decided last Wednesday against the packet Company. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of 3,644 27. The other cases on the docket, relating to the War Eagle disaster and losses were settled, and continued to the May term of court in 1874. The jury seemed to be of belief that if the officers of steamers carrying burning fluid, or other freight which by its character shall result in injury to other freight on the same vessels the owners of the steamer should be made liable for all damages arising therefrom.

The following steamers ware in port at St. Louis on Saturday: Esperanza, DeSmet, Messenger, Fannie Lewis, Emilie LaBarge, Elliott, Chester, Joe Kinney, Illinois, Susie Silver, Reporter, Warner, Katie P. Kountz, Fannie Kountz, Ron Accord, Belfast, Mollie Moore, Glencoe and Mohawk.

—It is reported that the agent of the Ames at Memphis omitted the words "and barge Belle of Alton" in the bills of lading of 793 bales of the cotton shipped by that steamer and burned on the barge. Such an omission is almost incredible, and might involve the owners of the steamer in very bad consequences.

—A steamboatman in Vicksburg thinks the Ajax or Jno. A. Wood, either one, can beat the time of the Lee and Natchez, and he is willing to bet that the Katie is faster than either of them.

—Frank Rose, submarine diver, will operate to day on a barge load of railroad iron sank a few days ago at the foot of Fourth Street, Louisville. The iron belongs to the Elizabeth and Ohio Railroad.

—Capt. Andy Fauley is now in command of the big Natchez, the physicians of Capt. Leathers deeming it unwise for him to resume active duties yet awhile.

—The Coal Hill sunk a barge of iron ore between St. Louis and Cairo. Barge and cargo fully insured.

—Capt. Frank Ricks threatens to carry cotton to New Orleans for fifty cents per bale.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
WEDNESDAY, December 3—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN.....Commander
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Will receive Lower Ohio, Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans Freight to reship.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

EVANSVILLE.

For Evansville and Nashville.
WEDNESDAY, December 31—AT 4 P. M.,
THE NEW STEAMER
SHIPPER'S OWN.
T. G. RYMAN.....Commander.
THOS. MOORHOUSE.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans Direct.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH—5 P. M.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
PARAGON.
JOHN J. DARRAGH.....Master
JAS. REES, JR.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For further information apply on board or to
GHRIST & SMILEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked by either of above lines, sailing twice a week to and from New York and Liverpool, and every Saturday between each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from $1 and upward.
Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 8 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc28

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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
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C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. W. M. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., H. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockton, W. H. Eyerson,
C. C. Hussey, Robert H. David,
Harry Gaskill, Hugh Kennedy,
Chas. Hays, Jas. V. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean. T. H. Nevin.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1839.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
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Wm. S. Evans, D. Dinsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
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Robert Patrick, Geo. W. Evans, Thos. Mellon,
I. W. Harper, Jr. J. Walmer, Wm. McFarlane,
J. H. Hopkins Henry Gerwig, C. C. Boyle, M. Voegtly.
Henry Gerwig, J. G. Rea, Wm. Smith,
Duncan Forbes, L. WALTER, Vice President.
C. YEAGER, President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CURRAGH, J. C. LAFFE, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
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A. G. Cushing, John Evans,
James Bown, Louis Morganstern,
G. Stengel, John H. Stewart,
J. C. Logue, Jacob H. Walter,
Alexander Trindle, William Halpin.
GEORGE ODEN, General Agent.

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C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, M.H. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.

NEW MALAGA GRAPES—VERY choice—just received and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner of Liberty and Stanwix

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 867 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps, Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, genital weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has diploma from the Faculty, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:15

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc27:141

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates the hair. IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
boll:d3w

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and myste

LATEST NEWS.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Aid Asked for the Altantic & Great Western Canal.

Louisiana Delegates Admitted to Seats.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. After the reading of the journal a message was received that the House had organized and appointed a committee so inform the President.

Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent, to be referred to committees hereafter.

By Mr. FERRY (Mich.)—A bill to set apart a certain portion of the island of Mackinaw, Michigan, as a national park.

By Mr. ALCORN—A bill to extend the provisions of the act of March 24, 1873, providing for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads.

By Mr. LOGAN—A bill granting aid to the Atlantic & Great Western canal.

By Mr. INGALLS—A bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to provide for free banking to ensure an elastic currency, to appreciate national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill exempting Kansas from the provisions of an act of May 10, 1872, relative to mines of iron and coal.

Bills Explained.

Mr. Gordon's bill granting aid to the A. & G. W. canal provides that the United States shall guarantee the payment of interest upon the bonds of the canal company to the extent of $60,000 per mile.

Mr. Ingalls' bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama provides for the consolidation of the tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory under one local government.

Resolutions.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the amount expended by the United States for public works in each State and Territory, together with the expenses of the Government, canals, railroads, etc. Passed.

By Mr. SHERMAN—A resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to what efforts have been made by him to get a possession of the Louisville & Portland canal, and all correspondence relative thereto. Passed.

The President's Message.

Messrs. Anthony and Thurman, the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and reported they had discharged that duty. The President replied that he would communicate with the Senate in writing. At five minutes past one, General Babcock, Private Secretary of the President, appeared with the message, and the reading of it was commenced. The reading of the message was concluded at six minutes past two, and

Mr. CONKLING moved that it be printed and laid on the table. So ordered.

Report of the Cabinet Officers.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the reports of the Cabinet officers, which were ordered printed.

Executive Business.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Conkling's motion was adopted.

The Senate went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Notices of Bills.

Mr. NIBLACK gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill changing the rate of compensation for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and would on Monday move to suspend the rules and pass it.

Mr. HOUSE gave notice of a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law.

Mr. MAHEY gave a like notice of the civil rights bill.

Mr. DEWITT gave a like notice of a constitutional amendment providing that no law increasing the compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until after an election of Representatives intervenes.

Contested Elections.

On motion of Mr. HYNES, the credentials and papers on the contested election cases from the First and Third districts of Arkansas were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to examine the statistics in regard to bankruptcy proceedings, and prepare and report such amendments thereto as will simplify and expedite proceedings thereunder and diminish the expenses thereof. Adopted.

Recess of Revenue Violations.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the amounts paid since the 4th of March, 1869, in settlement of suits, judgments or claims on behalf of the United States for violation of the revenue laws at the Boston and New York Custom Houses; also what portions of such sums were paid into the Treasury of the United States, and what other portions were paid, and where and to whom. Adopted.

The Louisiana Delegation.

Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) called up his resolution offered yesterday declaring that Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon and Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, have a *prima facie* right to seats in the House, and that they be admitted to take the oath of office.

Mr. BECK suggested a substitute, referring the whole matter to the Committee on Elections.

Discussion ensued, during which the President's message was received, and Clerk McPherson, at a quarter past one, began to read it, concluding at 2:40. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered printed.

The House then resumed consideration of the resolution as to the Louisiana members. After a long debate the question was taken separately, first on the admission of Mr. Sypher. Agreed to—yeas 163 to 95 nays. It was almost a strict party vote. Among the Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. Hynes, Waldron, Willard and Woodford.

The resolution in regard to Mr. Sheldon was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and he and Mr. Sypher were then sworn in.

Without disposing of the resolution in regard to Mr. Pinchbeck, the House adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 2, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest, variable to fresh and brisk and northwesterly winds will prevail, with partly cloudy and cold weather and probably light snow.

For the lake region, easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain.

For the Ohio valley, and thence southward to the gulf, light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and light rain, followed by less cloudiness on Wednesday.

For the South Atlantic States, less pressure, spring temperature, with increasing cloud and possibly light rain in South Carolina and Georgia.

For the New England and Middle States, continued cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain and snow in the former and rain in the latter. The pressure will diminish, with slightly rising temperature, the winds gradually veering to easterly and southerly on the East and Middle Atlantic coast.

The Sprague Trust Mortgage Deed.

PROVIDENCE, December 2.—This morning the Sprague trust mortgage deed was deposited for record in several towns of the State where the property lies. The names of the creditors' trustees have been struck out, and that of Zachariah Schaffer, of this city, substituted. The document otherwise is identical with that signed by the Sprague family on Friday. It is understood that this action was taken without the concurrence of the creditors' committee. The creditors' trustees were to give their final answer to-day.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Burglars bother Allegheny.

....Warnock's store in Washington, Pa., was robbed of ten dollars on Sunday last.

....Governor Hartranft has appointed Colonel John D. Bertolette, of Manch Chunk, Inspector General of the Pennsylvania militia.

....Joseph Elliott, a salesman, in the employ of N. Whiting, the Fifth avenue auctioneer, was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny, preferred by his employer.

....Dr. Burgher is the surgeon who is in charge of the young man who was seriously hurt on Monday at Hostetter & Smith's—not Dr. Chantler as we stated yesterday.

....Rev. J. D. Herr, formerly of Pittsburgh, but more recently pastor of the Baptist Church at Oil City, has resigned his position. It is rumored he will accept the pastorship of the Baptist Church at Meadville.

....About ten o'clock last night Chief White, of the Fire Department, received a dispatch that a fire was raging in Manchester that threatened to do serious damage to the town, but on inquiry as to the extent of the fire, the response came that it was under control.

....Dr. Rankin's residence on Webster avenue, Allegheny, was burglarized on Monday night to the tune of $400 worth of jewelry and money. "Exins" Mr. T. E. Peck's residence on Ridge avenue was also clandestinely visited and a lot of jewelry taken. The thieves made their escape, but the police have been notified.

....The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Monongahela Insurance Company at the election of stockholders yesterday, Messrs. Wm. Caldwell, John M'Devitt, Wm. Bea, George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell, Wm. Means, James Woodburn, R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore, James M'Candless, David M. Smith, Wm. H. Forsyth, George W. Dilworth, David M'Candless and Charles Atwell.

....Yesterday morning the express train on the Pennsylvania railroad due here at 2 o'clock, P. M., met with an accident at Altoona. As the engine was passing under the shed at the station it jumped the track, and one of the cars behind knocked down a post that supported the shed, causing the whole structure to fall and bury the train. One boy sustained a fracture of the thigh, but although there were several narrow escapes, no other injuries were reported.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage Dec 2, 1873.

Johannes Arusbuster, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Jacob Nogle, Kelley's Station, Pa., 3c; Mrs. L. Owens, Meadville, Pa., 3c; W. J. Redick, Deleno, Pa., 3c; E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Oceanic at New York, steamer City of London at New York, steamer City of Paris at Queenstown, steamer Italia at Moville.

The Constitution Argument.

Almost the whole of yesterday was occupied in the Court of Common Pleas in hearing the arguments of counsel on the application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the election officers from holding an election on the 16th inst. for the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. The argument on behalf of the application was opened by Mr. Swoope, and he was followed by Mr. Shiras for the same side. Mr. Purviance, Mr. Carnahan and Mr. Woodward spoke in opposition to the granting of the injunction, and Mr. Shiras closed the argument. The Court then took charge of the papers and a decision was reserved.

Postal.

The report of the letter carriers of this city for the month of November is as follows:

Mail letters delivered, 153,112; mail postal cards delivered, 11,253; drop letters delivered, 19,020; drop postal cards delivered, 7,540; newspapers delivered, 64,432; registered letters delivered, 493.

Collection from lamp post boxes; Mail letters, 114,554; city letters, 17,398; postal cards, 13,698; newspapers, 6,748. Last collection, 7 P. M.

Thanksgiving Day—Acknowledgement.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, gratefully acknowledges the receipt, November 25th, of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents from Mr. C. L. Rose, the proceeds of a collection taken up on Thanksgiving day, in the Third Presbyterian (Dr. Noble's) Church. On the 29th, from Rev. Charles Tos l, forty-four dollars, collection taken up on Thanksgiving day in the First German Evangelical Church. From Mr. Wm. Lyon, twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents, a thanksgiving collection, taken up in the Central Presbyterian Church. December 1st, one hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents, from Mr. J. B. Jackson, one-half of the collection (the other half having been given to the Allegheny Relief Association), taken up in St. Andrew's (Rev. Mr. Alsop) Church, on Thanksgiving day.

MISS LEVI WADE,
Secretary.

Allegheny School Controllers.

A regular session of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city should have been held last night, but there was not a quorum present. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President, Rev. Joseph King. The following members answered present at roll call: Messrs. Brown, Benny, Burchfield, Craig, Dunlap, Donaldson, Eaton, Elliott, Frazier, Golden, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hays, Lea, R. C. Miller, Matthews, P. H. Miller, McCance, Patterson, Riggs, Sprague, Sutton, Slack, Torrence, President King.

The number present not being sufficient by eight to constitute a quorum, on motion of Mr. R. C. Miller, the Board adjourned.

A Self-Denying Citizen.

Last week Mr. Wm. J. McFetridge was nominated by the Democrats of the Ninth ward as their candidate for Select Council. Believing that Mr. Peter Zern, the present Democratic member from that ward, had faithfully represented the interests of his constituents, Mr. McFetridge called a meeting on Friday evening of last week, and stated to his friends that as Mr. Zern had proved a capable and honest representative, one who knew his duty and performed it honestly, he would withdraw in his favor. He then offered a resolution requesting Marker Rush, the Democratic candidate for Common Council, to pledge himself to vote against the Point Bridge project, the opening of Pike street, and railroad monopolies. The pledges were given, when he was nominated, and, by the returns given in another column, it will be seen that he was also elected.

The Clearance House vs Private Banks.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A morning cotemporary animadverts upon the exclusion from the Clearing House Association of private bankers and banks incorporated by State laws. As I understand it the only reason of their exclusion was that they were not required by law to publish periodical statements of their liabilities and assets, as the National banks are, and do not choose voluntarily to supply such statements. This appears to me a good and practical reason for the exclusion complained of. It would in many ways redound to the benefit of all those banks if they would publish monthly or quarterly statements of their affairs. The public is entitled to this information, and banks that do not furnish it, give, at least, a plausible reason for distrusting them. If the Nation Trust Company, and some other of our local institutions that are in trouble, had conformed to this rule, their stockholders and depositors would not now be mourning over their misplaced confidence.

STOCKHOLDER.

The Lecture Last Night

Was not a lecture, but a series of well selected recitations. Daniel Dougherty was the recitant, and succeeded so admirably in this new field of effort that the apology with which he enter tained his immense audience was a work of supererogation. He had been asked by the Lecture Committee to deliver his lecture on "American Politics" which he had declined, because, although such a lecture had been begun, it had never been completed, and he attributed any knowledge possessed by the Committee that such a lecture was in preparation to his having read what is written of it to the United States Consul at Dublin, who, it appears, was also a correspondent of the GAZETTE of this city, and so the matter had leaked out, but owing to other engagements, he had never found leisure to resume and finish his "American Politics." The hall was thoroughly filled last night and the recitations were rendered with fine dramatic effect and were each and all rapturously applauded.

OAKLAND PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The Line Opened to Oakland

In the somewhat extended period during which the Oakland Passenger Railway has been in operation only so far as Soho, it has changed hands, Messrs. Zug, Barton and Bidwell becoming owners. These gentlemen have been busy during the Summer in re-constructing the cars, purchasing new ones, and generally getting the material of the road in proper condition for work. They have now laid tracks across the fill at Soho, and are running their cars to Oakland, leaving every ten minutes. To-morrow, they will place conductors on the cars, and fares will be accounted for by the use of the patent Alarm Punch, in use on eastern roads. Some $30,000 have been expended on this road; the cars are new, and will be kept clean and agreeable. In every particular the road will be conducted in the best manner, the gentlemen owning the line giving it their attention. Mr. Barton is in general charge, as President. It will prove a great convenience to the people in that part of the city to have this line in proper order.

BILLS IN EQUITY.

Mining on Coal Hill—Action Against the Connellsville Railroad.

Yesterday, in the District Court, Chas. Harbaugh presented a bill in equity for a preliminary injunction to restrain Frederick Kauf from digging coal on his premises on Coal Hill in the Thirty-fourth ward. The defendant has been mining coal on his own property which is contiguous to that of Harbaugh, but it is alleged that in doing so he has encroached upon the property of plaintiff and also undermined the street. A writ was issued returnable on Saturday next at 10 A. M.

In the Court of Common Pleas a bill in equity was also filed on behalf of James H. Hays against the P. & C. R. R. The plaintiff alleges that he is the owner of a piece of ground on Second avenue, in the Sixth ward, containing 4,455 square feet; that in the year 1860 the Railway Company laid its tracks over and upon his property, and has been in occupancy of the same; that an action of ejectment was instituted and a verdict for the plaintiff rendered; that notice on the defendants was served in the usual way, but that said defendants, not regarding the process of the Court, and holding the same in contempt, continues to occupy and use such grounds, with its tracks, and that in consequence thereof the complainant cannot take possession of the ground without risk to the persons of travelers and others passing over the same. The Court fixed Saturday next at 12 o'clock as the time for hearing the argument.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Action of Ira B. McVay & Co.—The Circumstances That Led to It.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed before Register Harper by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Company, the suspended bankers of this city. This action is the result of unlooked for complications. When the bank suspended a statement was published, and a surplus of over $60,000 was shown. An extension was asked of the creditors of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months without interest, and at a meeting held on November 15, it was agreed to grant the request of the firm provided ninety per cent. of the creditors signed the agreement. Although a large percentage of the creditors signed immediately, it was found that many small creditors, aggregating a large sum, withheld their signatures, in the hopes that when the ninety per cent. had agreed to the extension, their claims would be considered separately, and probably paid immediately in full, in order to get rid of any complication that might arise therefrom. Eastern holders of the firm's drafts were also uncompromising. Through the Mayor's office and the Street Improvement Commissioners the city is indirectly a creditor to the amount of about $50,000. The City Solicitor decided that the Mayor should act for himself regarding the signing of the extension for this amount, the Mayor, however, claiming that as the funds belonged to the city, the Finance Committee should relieve him and accept the position of creditor. The Ellsworth Avenue Commissioners, who are secured by a judgment bond, entered judgment against the firm to the extent of their claim, some $26,000. The amount due from suspended eastern houses, amounting to about $58,000, which at the time of suspension was considered to be ultimately good, has been found to be nearly a total loss, thus reducing the surplus assets to a nominal figure. Owing to these circumstances the action that has been taken was deemed best for all concerned.

Who do the best jewelry business in the city. GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO 76, Fifth avenue.

At Carhartt's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

THE CITY ELECTION.

Result of Yesterday's Contest in the Different Wards—How the Voting Progressed—The Successful Candidates for Councils and Ward Officers—Full Returns from Almost Every District.

In a large city, having varied interests, and a multitude of improvements, it not unfrequently happens that local elections are looked upon with quite as much interest as are important State elections at times. It is really the fact that the primaries for the selection of candidates for Councils, very generally call out a larger vote than do those for delegates to important Conventions. And the vote that is polled, in many wards, for Councilmen, fully equals that at general elections. The Mayoralty election last held, developed one of the largest polls we have had; and while this result may be ascribed to the exceptional character of the canvass and candidates, yet it was only a development of the increasing interest in the affairs of the city, on the part of taxpayers.

The elections yesterday were expressive of this fact. In some of the wards the efforts of the candidates were earnest, and the interest of voters, at times, exciting. Possibly the numbers out of employment contributed to increase the gatherings at polling places; otherwise there were reasons why the vote should have been less than usual. The day was cloudy and gloomy; the streets were wet and muddy. In most cases, the nomination made was equivalent to an election. There were, here and there, curious results and incidents, but these appear in the returns given below. The list of Councilmen, it will be seen, is a generally good one, and in view of the important business that must come before that body, it is well that this is the case. We extend to the elected the compliments of the season, and hope they may speedily rectify all things that need it, and contribute to placing our municipal affairs on the soundest basis:

First Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	RECEIVING INSPECTOR.
W. B. Hunter, R....287	R. C. Elliott.....253
A. Keating, D.....198	Thos. Mayer.....203
COMMON COUNCIL.	ASSESSOR.
J. G. Milligan.....252	Geo. Wilson.....264
Thos. Durkan.....226	Chas. Conwell.....201
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	CONSTABLE.
Fred. Scheid.....274	M. Keep.....238
M. F. Cassiday.....191	Thos. Brodsch.....206
INSPECTOR.	SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
D. Campbell.....273	Jno. Cuthbert.....271
Jno. O. Petty.....193	M. Schuetts.....259
	L. Glesenkamp.....207
	James Scott.....184

Second Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Edward House....294	D. W. C. Carroll..264
Marion Markle....225	Jos. H. Finch....248

Third Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS
G. I. Braun, R.....177	W. H. Reed.....202
Jacob Keller, C.....75	Henry Fuhr.....57
COMMON COUNCIL.	INSPECTORS ELECTION.
S. P. Fulton.....256	James McAllister...196
H. Sloan, DITTTO.....183	John C. Repp.....51
Jno. Jahn.....187	RETURN INSPECTOR
Jno. Ochse.....188	David Sims.....196
Jno. T. Brown.....53	CONSTABLE.
P. Kolbecker.....58	C. Kreuter.....245
ASSESSOR.	
John Ochse.....192	
—— Michael.....58	

Fourth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
Harry Darlington..245	Wm. F. Robb.....202
COMMON COUNCIL.	Jno. McShane.....52
W. W. Thompson..247	ASSESSOR.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	S. S. Hagar.....197
A. Speer.....218	Wm. Riley.....45
A. Kirkadden.....216	CONSTABLE.
Wm. Coppe.....48	S. Bowden.....210
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	Jno. Smith.....42
W. McKnight, Jr..195	BOARD OF REVISION.
E. W. Swedzel.....56	A. Jackman.....199
INSPECTOR.	Jos. O'Brien.....52
Beverly Jones.....203	
Chas. Anderson.....47	

Fifth Ward.

The following Democratic ticket was elected in this ward:

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
John O'Neil.	T. McInerny.
COMMON COUNCIL.	RECEIVING INSPECTOR.
John C. Reiley.	Thos. Maloney, D.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	A. G. Neeper, R.
C. B. Strain.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
P. C. Dean.	W. C. Rafferty, D.
ASSESSOR.	W. M. De Camp, R.
John J. O'Brian.	
CONSTABLE.	
James Donovan.	

Sixth Ward.

The following Republican ticket was elected in this ward:

SELECT COUNCIL.	RETURN INSPECTORS.
Jacob Keebler.	George W. King.
COMMON COUNCIL.	Wm. Sloan.
Edwin Bindley.	ASSESSOR.
Wm. J. Flinn.	Henry J. Thomas.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.
Robert M. Normentt.	Samuel Gerwig.
John Wrigley.	Jacob Miller.
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	CONSTABLE.
Wm. Flinn.	Bennett Lake.
ELECTION INSPECTORS.	
Maxwell Fowler, R.	
Thomas Sigh, D.	

Seventh Ward.

There was no opposition to the ticket elected —Mr. Ross, for Select Council, having withdrawn his name early in the day.

SELECT COUNCIL.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
David Reed.....308	H. Lee Mason.....307
COMMON COUNCIL.	CONSTABLE.
Samuel Mears.....332	B. F. Bloomfield...313
SCHOOL DIRECTOR	ASSESSOR.
Wm. Simpson.....324	Wm. Fleming.....318
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	BOARD OF REVISION
G. W. Wilson.....315	Rob't Lindsay...no opp.
ELECTION INSPECTOR.	
James Bonebrake...280	

Eighth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.
Geo. B. Chalmers..419	Jas. J. Booth.....438
L. Oldshue.....63	John Murphy.....116
COMMON COUNCIL.	INSPECTORS ELECTION.
Wm. Kerr.....422	Henry Wilson.....448
John Knowland....427	Jas. Breen.....112
A. Mellwaine.....102	RETURN INSPECTOR.
J. Condor.....93	J. Guy McCandless..427
ALDERMAN.	D. O. Barr.....112
Wm. Shore.....384	ASSESSOR.
Alex. Seanor.....378	Alex. Seanor.....413
Geo. Kuhn.....250	—— Carrol.....134
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.	CONSTABLE.
Samuel Kilgore....456	J. H. Willingmyer.450
J. Jardin.....60	—— McKenna.....113

Ninth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	ASSESSOR.
P. Zern, D.....315	R. H. Seamon, R...244
Henry Ekin, R.....228	S. O'Brian, D.....304
COMMON COUNCIL.	ALDERMAN.
Marker Rush, D...277	W. J McFettridge,D287
G. Schmidt, R.....264	Jas. Ingles, R.....245
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS	RETURN INSPECTOR.
Jacob Schoal, D....285	Jos. Krauss, R.....286
Jas. Boyd, R.....264	CONSTABLE.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	O. A. Lysle, D.....316
Casper Fenk, D....303	S. H. Lane, R.....3
C. D. Kettenberg, R242	

Tenth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	CONSTABLE.
Anthony Meyer, R. 233	Pat H. McClafferty, D.
James Lappan, D..160	Robert Giles, R.
COMMON COUNCIL.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
Frank Weisser..(no op)	Jos. Schreiber, D.
ALDERMAN.	Wm. Coates, R.
J. D. Moreland, D..238	CONSTABLE.
R. Koenig, D.....231	John Cary, D.
J. H. Jones, R.....141	ASSESSOR.
James Corcoran, L 79	James McGrath,
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.
Joseph Wisser, D	Louis Wag, D.
JUDGE.	Jos. Schweer, D
Fred Smith, D.	

Eleventh Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
W. C. McCarthy, R. 255	William B. Hays, R 232
Henry Abel, C.....94	Dan. McBride, C....115
COMMON COUNCIL.	RECEIVING INSPECTOR.
Charles Meyran, R. 222	Thos. H. Hunter, R 227
H. Hachmaster, C..122	R. Dunn, C.....115
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
Robert A. Reed, R. 230	D B. Warden, R....236
Jacob F. Siagle, R..214	J. E. Gallagher, C..120
Amos Barbin, C....135	CONSTABLE.
J. S. Thorn, C.....112	John F. Kemp, R....222
ASSESSOR.	Ben. Richards, C...122
Robert Kidg, R.....227	
Jno. B. Crawford, C.114	

Twelfth Ward.

	1st Pct.	2d Pct.
SELECT COUNCIL.		
Robert Liddell, D	289	258
Christ. Roth, R.....	202	98
COMMON COUNCIL.		
Jacob Kuntz, D.....	247	146
James Neeson, D.....	115	194
Thomas Rosewell, R.....	228	158
William Sewell, R.....	101	164
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		
William Freeman.....		
Richard Thompson, D.....		
Jonathan Lasber.....		
George Spratt.....		
J. B. Hill.....		
J. L. Brown.....		
John Hancock.....		
Philip Miller.....		
JUDGE OF ELECTION.		
Samuel E. Herron, R.....	180	
Thomas Rafferty, D.....	167	
Phillip Miller, D.....		
Oliver Fulton, R.....		
INSPECTOR.		
J. F. Rivers, R.....	180	
J. W. Driscoll, D.....	160	
John Murphy, D.....		169
James Lowry, R.....		169
RETURN INSPECTOR.		
James Lewis, R.....	181	
E. W. Wallace, D.....	157	
CONSTABLE.		
William Lewis, R.....	180	
Pat Stack, D.....	160	
ASSESSOR.		
William Moore, R.....		183
Malachi O'Donnell, D.....		156

Thirteenth Ward.

The following Republican ticket was elected in this ward:

SELECT COUNCIL.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
John Harrison.	Thos. J. Patterson.
COMMON COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.
Charles P. Duff.	Alonzo Earley.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	ASSESSOR.
E. J. Taylor.	Robert Inder.
Robt. Arthurs.	CONSTABLE.
INSPECTOR.	George Evans.
Joseph Crawford.	

Twenty-Sixth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	ASSESSOR.
Adam Troutman, R. 317	J. N. Jarrett, R...420
M. A. Arnholt. R..356	A. J. Rapp, C.....338
Gregor Fox, C.....405	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
Jno. Eitemiller, C.386	David Shearing, R 406
COMMON COUNCIL.	F. Sautters, C.....355
L. Stoehr, R.....352	INSPECTOR.
L. Hahn, R.....344	T. Stewart, R.....385
J. W. Carroll, C....409	P. Scharff, C.....373
E. A. Wood, C.....369	RETURN INSPECTOR.
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.	Wm. Sucoop, R.
Phillip Hoer, R.....389	P. Heisel, C., elected.
J. D. Reed, R.....399	CONSTABLE.
Geo. Knap, R.....380	W. F. Willock, R...320
Geo. E. Slocum, B 387	Henry Best, C.....441
J. C. Brown, C....344	
T. N. Davis, C....351	
C. F. Joefke, C....341	
W. Beck, C.....358	

Thirtieth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.
J. B. Haines, R....185	Wm. Henry, R....182
J. W. Kerr, C.....183	W. H. Nauticke, Jr., C.183
COMMON COUNCIL.	INSPECTOR.
H. D. Rolfe, R....193	Wm. Shergold, R. 181
Fred. Colwes, C....174	T. O'Brien, C.....181
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
G. T. Robinson, R	J. H. Stark, R....188
3 years.....190	J. Fitzimmons, C...177
Chas. Beebe, R....189	ASSESSOR.
W. H. Nauticke, Jr., C.180	M. G. Frank, R....186
Jas. Ready, C.....159	I. N. Jones, C....174
M. M. Schnieder, R.	CONSTABLE.
2 years.....190	R. Ginneff, R....180
Chas. Milling, C....166	F. Walters, C....181
Jas. McMeely, R.,	
1 year.....191	
— Wilson, C.....166	

Thirty-first Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.	SCHOOL DIRECTOR.
Eli Scheck.....130	D. Schwarzin, 3 yrs.132
John Schuck.....20	W. C. Burtitt.....130
COMMON COUNCIL.	Conrad Keeling.....20
John W. Turney...130	Adam Allis.....16
John Pollett.....20	A. Fiedler, 2 yrs...144
ALDERMAN.	D. Montgomery....149
Wm. Rorah.....125	Jacob Sutter, 1 yr..150
John Bates.....23	INSPECTOR.
CONSTABLE.	John A. Schuck....79
Chas. Ott.....133	Jno. C. Thomas....33
A. G. Stoner.....17	John Scheib.....4
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	Louis Zellers.....3
Joseph Allen.....132	ASSESSOR.
Joseph Suter.....19	John Cronch.....150

Thirty-second Ward.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
Jacob Sofel, R....174	
Lewis Houck, R...179	
H. B. Smithson, C.131	
W. Halpin, C....130	
Saml. Harper, ...133	
Jos. Orr.....139	
Andrew Strain.... 26	
A. Marland..... 28	
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
George Cramer....103	
A. Wilbert..... 1	
George Wallace.... 1	
Joel Bigham..... 1	

Thirty-third Ward.

RETURN INSPECTOR.	
James Gallagher.... 13	
David E. Hunter.... 17	
John Capper, D.... 73	
Edward Barrett.... 71	
ASSESSOR.	
Pat. Milligan, D... 67	
Thomas Rossiter, R 18	
ALDERMAN.	
John Creegan, Sr, D 70	
Nathan Brokaw.... 17	
CONSTABLE.	
Michael Rogery, D.. 88	

Thirty-fourth Ward.

INSPECTOR.	
J. D. Buckly.	
CONSTABLE.	
James Craddock.	
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
Nich. Fitzgerald, 3 yr's.	
Jas. McSweeny, 3 yr's.	
Walter McCabe, 2 yr's.	
Pat. Dugan, 2 yr's.	
Barth'w Dugan, 1 yr.	

Thirty-fifth Ward.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
Chas. Havis, R....211	
Reily Norris, R....204	
Wm. W. Bell, R....206	
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
Julien Maddox, R..213	
INSPECTOR.	
W. P. Norris, R....	
S. M. Grace, R....	
CONSTABLE.	
Jas. Campbell, D...213	
ASSESSOR.	
Jas. Martin, ...	

Thirty-seventh Ward.

The following Republican ticket which was nominated in this ward on Saturday evening last, was yesterday elected throughout:

SELECT COUNCIL—I. G. Macfarlane, one year; Wm. Anderson, two years.

COMMON COUNCIL—Dr. John Semple.

BOARD OF REVISION—Henry Swift.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Wm. H. Devore, two years; Wm. F. Gardner, three years; Conrad Fix, one year; Levi Ludwick, three years; John Fisher, one year.

ASSESSOR—H. G. Squires.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS—J. D. Livingston, Joel Griest.

CONSTABLE—Isaac Bosl.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Samuel Creelman, Jr.

INSPECTOR—Thomas Fisher, Sr.

RETURN INSPECTOR—Joel Griest.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Brown, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Dennis Davis, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Caroline McQuiston, who was indicted for perjury in falsely swearing before Coroner West, at an inquest on the body of James Wright, deceased, that no persons but herself and little girl were on board of a certain boat in the Allegheny river on the night of Sunday, August 31st, was found guilty, it appearing that besides herself and little girl a number of other persons were on the boat. Detective Cuppies was prosecutor in the case.

The last case taken up for trial was that of the commonwealth vs Caroline McQuiston and Wm. Starkey, indicted for keeping a bawdy house in the notorious boat concern in the Allegheny river. The defendants were both found guilty. The jury rendered a verdict without leaving the box. Starkey was immediately told to stand up, and the Judge, in a few very severe remarks, in which he said that the prisoner had been convicted of keeping a most outrageous and infamous concern, imposed the sentence in full penalty of the law—a fine of three hundred dollars and two year's imprisonment in the county workhouse. He was removed to jail, and on the way there took occasion to remark that the Judge "went for him" that time.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Bernard Breen et al.	Louis Roll.
James Brown et al.	Pat Fleming et al.
Christ. Speidler.	Ludwig Shaffer.
Robert Browne.	J. M. Miller.
Christ Heimers	R. Conrad and J. Low.
James Hare.	Arthur Ward.
John Murphy.	Eliza McElroy.
John B. Kennedy.	John Roth.
James Wilkinson.	Wm. Smith.
Charles Copps.	Susanna Algeo.
Joseph Powers.	Max Betzel.
J. J. & P. King.	Chas. F. Gleason.
Wm. Deutch.	Francis Fisher.
	James P. Morris.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, White and Kirkpatrick.]

Stalb & Co. vs. Samuel Fruby, action to recover damages for lumber alleged to have been taken fraduently from the plaintiffs by the defendant. The plaintiffs claim that by the action of the defendant, they were damaged to the amount of one thousand dollars. The case is on trial.

The case of Alexander Stutzman vs Peter Schatz